



Corruption in France/A Frustrated Public Strikes Back

# The Old Elite Cry Foul Over Young Judges' Pursuit

By Nathaniel C. Nash  
New York Times Service

**P**ARIS — For decades in France, it has been an open secret that the nation's business and political elite had intimate and mutually beneficial ties — far more blatant ones than in other countries.

French industrial giants channeled campaign contributions through offshore bank accounts, and in return their exports were promoted by government officials.

Within France they were given captive markets, and bribes were considered a necessary cost of doing business. In addition, politicians and chief executives alike were kept mostly beyond the reach of the criminal courts.

But that cozy relationship has been shaken by a series of corruption cases brought against some of the barons of industry. Corporate chiefs have been hauled into court and interrogated, on charges that include defrauding shareholders, illegal political financing, fraudulent invoicing and using company funds to remodel home bathrooms.

What is happening, political analysts say, is a kind of 20th century version of the French Revolution — a generational struggle between young, idealistic, rambunctious judges on the lower end of the pay scale and the 60-something members of the establishment who wonder why their power, perks and big salaries are suddenly being questioned.

And all this comes as government-controlled companies are privatized and thrown into a competitive global economy.

Not surprisingly, members of the old guard are indignant, complaining that the scandals will hurt their export markets — and, broadly, that Anglo-Saxon values are being imposed on Gallic corporate governance. Politicians are also presumably indignant, but are mute about the scandals with a presidential election looming in late April.

**W**HILE some historians and legal experts say the investigators may be going too far, they quickly add that the corporate and political establishment has long exercised political clout with a fierce impunity, and this is the backlash.

"We are going through in France what Italy went through five years ago — the courts beginning to take on the corrupt aspects of the large industrial groups," said Thierry Jean-Pierre, a former judge who now is a member of the European Parliament.

The latest and most prominent case involves Alcatel Alsthom, the world's largest maker of telecommunications equipment and France's second-largest privately owned company.

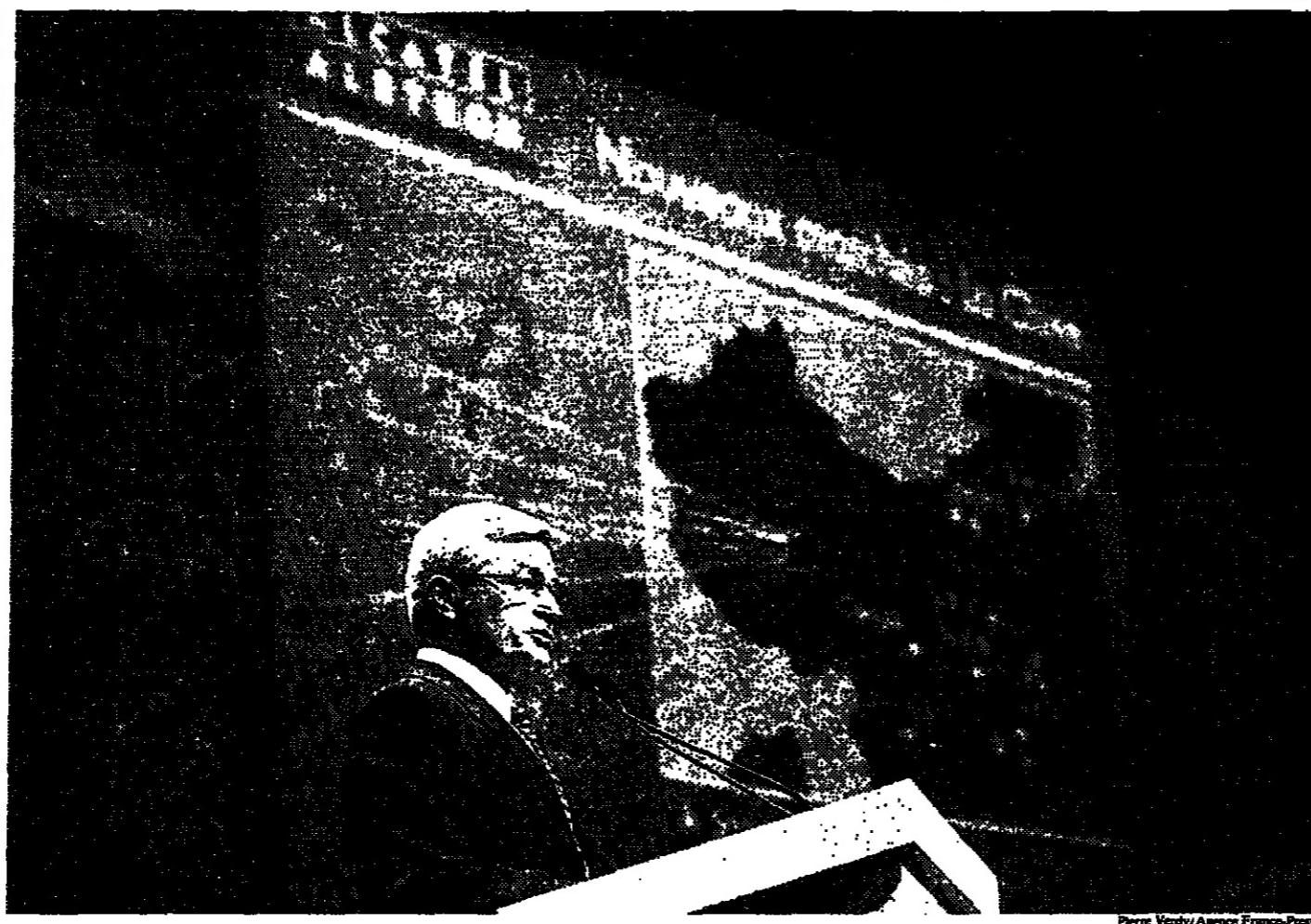
On March 10, its chairman, Pierre Suard, was buried from the executive suite by a French judge investigating him for using corporate funds to remodel his homes and for his alleged involvement in a scheme to overcharge France Telecom, Alcatel's largest corporate customer, by more than \$100 million.

On March 15, on national television, Mr. Suard denied all the charges, saying he was the subject of persecution by disgruntled former employees and a misguided judiciary.

The next day, an association of judges expressed outrage, saying its members were "dumbstruck" by Mr. Suard's "surreal appearance."

On Friday, a second judge said he had uncovered an Alcatel account in Brussels that had allegedly channeled up to \$20 million to accounts operated by French political parties.

Analysts say the Alcatel case has captured



Mr. Suard, in easier times, addressing a meeting of Alcatel Alsthom shareholders at the Palais des Congrès in Paris.

the public imagination because it embodies so much of the pent-up frustration with the power elite.

"It is a French tradition that a lot of high managers come from the top ranks of the civil servants," said Hervé Joly, a political analyst in Lyon. "Alcatel is one of the best examples of this system."

**F**OR the company and Mr. Suard, the trouble began in 1993, when two employees of Alcatel CIT, a subsidiary, were arrested for setting up a false-invoicing system in which they contracted work to companies they controlled and had Alcatel pay exorbitant fees.

To defend themselves, Mr. Suard claims, the two men began fingered top company executives.

On July 4, the police went to Mr. Suard's home and questioned him about renovations done on the apartment he owned in a Paris suburb and on a three-apartment building he had built for himself, his son and his daughter.

That same evening, he came face to face with his future nemesis, Judge Jean-Marie d'Huy, who informed him that he had been placed under formal investigation for misuse of corporate funds.

By year's end the judge had jailed Pierre Guichet, the head of Alcatel CIT, for 12 days on charges that he was part of the scheme to overcharge France Telecom.

Mr. Suard has yet to spend any time in jail; he has not been brought before a grand jury or indicted. Under French law, judges have wide latitude to place anyone they consider involved in a crime under investigation and to detain them, almost indefinitely.

For his part, Mr. Suard, an intense man with neatly combed silver hair, a square face and gentle eyes, protests his innocence.

Over a recent lunch, he said he had personally paid for the renovations to his home and had shown the checks to the judge. And he saw no problem with the company paying for a security system, especially after the government had recommended that companies protect top executives after the murder of the chairman of Renault in 1986.

"I never imagined I could have been a victim of this type of injustice," he said. He said he paid the \$60,000 bill to install the telephone system in his new apartment building. "No one in France could believe that I, head of Alcatel, actually paid for my own telephone installation," he said.

Most of all, he said, he felt helpless against repeated leaks from the courts. "All damages to my honor and to Alcatel have been made by one man, one judge, under the control of nobody," he said. "And I have not been permitted to defend myself."

Judge d'Huy declined requests for interviews.

**S**OME French judges pursuing the corruption cases have become almost folk heroes, although to a lesser extent than in Italy. Mr. Jean-Pierre, for example, who brought some early cases, was elected to the European Parliament on an anti-corruption platform.

In the past, judges have often been kept in check by politicians who remove them if they step out of line. But Prime Minister Edouard Balladur, a presidential candidate, has given Alcatel rulers bowed to please made earlier this week by former President Jimmy Carter.

But government officials said General Olusegun Obasanjo was restricted to his hometown in southwestern Nigeria.

General Obasanjo, arrested on March 13, led the nation's only transition to civilian rule during his tenure as military head of state from 1976 to 1979.

This week, Mr. Carter, on a mission related to a disease control program, met with General Obasanjo and urged him to release General Obasanjo, a former deputy, and the publishing magnate Moshood K. O.

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But sources at NATO conceded that the attention generated by the scandal was unwelcome.

Mr. Vandenbroucke's disclosure also thrust new attention on Karel van Miert, a European commissioner who preceded him as party president. The

magazine *Knack*, which broke the story, said the slush fund came to light only in 1991 when Mr. van Miert's companion, Carla Galle, quit as party secretary and handed over the key to the safe-deposit box to her replacement.

"It is about time that Willy Claeys and Karel van Miert showed their faces," said an editorial in the newspaper *Het Volk*. A commission spokesman declined to comment on Thursday.

Mr. Claeys came under pressure last month when he reversed previous denials and acknowledged having been aware that an Italian company, Agusta, offered money to the party after it won an 8 billion Belgian franc (\$275 million) helicopter order in 1988. Mr. Claeys helped negotiate the contract as economics minister, and his chief aide at the time, Johan Delanghe, was arrested last month in the case.

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## THE AMERICAS

## Guatemala Army Officer Tied to Killings Was CIA Agent

By Tim Weiner  
New York Times Service

**WASHINGTON** — A Guatemalan military officer who ordered the killings of an American citizen and a guerrilla leader married to an American lawyer was a paid agent of the CIA, according to a member of the House Intelligence Committee.

The intelligence agency knew about the killings ordered by the Guatemalan colonel on its payroll, but concealed its knowledge for years, the committee member, Representative Robert G. Torricelli, Democrat of New Jersey, wrote in a letter to President Bill Clinton.

Moreover, the State Department and the National Security Council learned the facts months ago but did not tell the guerrilla's widow, Jennifer Harbury, who has been petitioning the White House to disclose her husband's fate, the letter said.

A member of the Senate intelligence

committee, which has been briefed on the two killings, confirmed the gist of Mr. Torricelli's statement.

The direct involvement of the Central Intelligence Agency in the murder of these individuals leads me to the extraordinary conclusion that the agency is simply out of control and that it contains what can only be called a "criminal element," Mr. Torricelli said in his letter to the president.

The acting CIA director, Admiral William Studeman, said in a statement Thursday that the suggestion that the agency had information about the deaths "at the time they occurred" and deliberately concealed such information — is a completely false and utterly irresponsible charge."

He said "credible information" about the killings "was acquired by the U.S. intelligence community well after they occurred." Reuters quoted him as saying, "The agency shared all of this information with the appropriate U.S. government authorities."

In an interview, Representative Tor-

ricelli said, "There were no U.S. security concerns in Guatemala that justified a CIA presence there, much less the murder of citizens, including our own."

The congressman said Miss Harbury, a graduate of Harvard Law School, wept when he told her that her husband, a leftist guerrilla named Efrain Rama Velasquez, had been killed while a prisoner of the Guatemalan military in 1992.

Since last fall she has undertaken hunger strikes in Lafayette Park, across Pennsylvania Avenue from the White House, and in front of the U.S. Embassy in Guatemala to try to learn the truth about his disappearance.

"They say, 'The truth shall make you free,'" Miss Harbury said, citing the inscription from the Gospel of John engraved on the wall of the CIA's lobby.

"And now I feel free. At least I know my husband is free of torture, and I am free of the nightmare that he's suffering somewhere."

She added: "I was told nothing except lies for two and a half years. There is no way out of this for the Guatemalan Army and the State Department and the CIA. They've been caught, for once and for all."

Mr. Torricelli identified the man behind the killings of Mr. Velasquez and Michael Devine, an American who ran a hotel in the Guatemalan rain forest and was killed in 1990, as Colonel Julio Roberto Alpírez, a military intelligence officer.

The military in Guatemala has been fighting and killing civilians and leftist guerrillas for most of the last 30 years, what human rights groups describe as one of the most violent campaigns of political repression in the Western Hemisphere. At least 100,000 civilians have been killed by the security forces since the early 1980s.

In 1990, "at the time of the Michael Devine murder, Colonel Alpírez was a contract employee of the CIA," Mr. Torricelli said. The colonel still had a relationship with the CIA at the time

of Mr. Velasquez's killing in 1992, although it is unclear if he was still a paid agent at the time, Mr. Torricelli added.

"The CIA had direct information about the deaths of both individuals at the time of the murders and there has never been any question about what occurred," he said. "That information was contained in U.S. government cables and extensive internal memoranda. There was never any doubt about who was responsible."

The case of Mr. Devine's slaying, the congressman said, raises the question of whether the CIA has been withholding material evidence regarding the murder of an American citizen."

Mr. Devine, an innkeeper and tour guide who had lived in Guatemala for 20 years, was kidnapped, bound and nearly decapitated by Guatemalan soldiers. In 1991, the United States stopped military aid to Guatemala, ostensibly as a consequence of the Devine case.

## POLITICAL NOTES

## Dole's Shift on Affirmative Action

**WASHINGTON** — Although he now denounces preference programs based on race as "absolutely poisonous to race relations," Senator Bob Dole of Kansas once used his influence to help win a lucrative federal contract for a former staff member under such a program.

A 1988 congressional investigation of Mr. Dole's activities on behalf of his former employee determined that he had done nothing wrong, but Democratic supporters of U.S. affirmative action programs have seized on the issue, saying it suggested that the Senate majority leader, an aspiring Republican presidential candidate, tailored his view on racial and sex-based preference to the prevailing political winds.

"I don't quarrel that he helped the person who formerly worked for him," said Representative John Conyers Jr., Democrat of Michigan. "But it obviously flies in the face of the detrimental statements he's made about the whole concept of affirmative action."

According to a report compiled by the House Committee on Small Business, Mr. Dole telephoned the head of the Small Business Administration in 1983 seeking help for John Palmer, a former aide who is black and who had twice been turned down in his effort to win a contract under the agency's program for small and disadvantaged businesses.

The telephone call and subsequent meeting between agency officials and another member of Mr. Dole's staff eventually led to Mr. Palmer's company, EDP Enterprises Inc., winning a contract worth about \$26.3 million over a five-year period to provide food services at an army base in Missouri.

Mr. Dole's office released a written statement on Wednesday defending his criticism of the Small Business Administration minority set-aside program, which is generically known as the Section 8(a) program, after the section of law that created it.

"Senator Dole's view is that no federal program, especially Section 8(a), is written in stone or should be exempt from congressional scrutiny," the statement said. "It's time we re-examined federal affirmative action programs, and Senator Dole's record on civil rights gives him the credibility to raise legitimate questions about their continuing effectiveness and fairness."

## Clinton Sets Early Campaign Start

**WASHINGTON** — Nobody's challenging him for the Democratic nomination, but President Bill Clinton isn't taking chances: The White House is planning early presidential trips to key caucuses and primary states to make sure Democrats there do not feel neglected.

First up is Iowa, a caucus state, where Mr. Clinton plans an April 25 meeting on rural affairs. He will visit New Hampshire, site of the first 1996 primary, on June 11 to speak at Dartmouth College's commencement ceremony. He also plans half a dozen trips to California in May.

Aides disclosed the date of the New Hampshire trip early to spare Mr. Clinton, and themselves, the agony of a guessing game over his first trip there, a mistake President George Bush made in 1992 by insisting he saw no need to rush to New Hampshire and then delaying so long that Patrick J. Buchanan pulled more than a third of the vote. (LAT)

## Wilson Weighs Run for President

**LOS ANGELES** — Governor Pete Wilson has formed an exploratory committee to raise funds and support for a campaign for the 1996 Republican presidential nomination. "We've brought fundamental change to California, now we have the duty to bring it to the nation," he said.

Mr. Wilson, 61, a former U.S. senator, said he "authorized the formation of an exploratory committee to seek and accept support for my candidacy," according to a text of his prepared remarks.

Mr. Wilson, who won an uphill re-election to a second term as governor four months ago, stressed the conservative themes that brought him victory in a speech to 800 supporters.

"It is wrong for government to look the other way and reward illegal immigrants for violating our borders and our laws. It is wrong to give special preference based on race or gender," he said, reciting tough stands to curb crime, welfare, illegal aliens and affirmative action programs.

"We said we would no longer put up with putting dangerous criminals back on the streets," he said, adding "We said what is right is to reward people who work hard and play by the rules."

## Protesters Disrupt House Session

**WASHINGTON** — Protesters shouting from the gallery of the U.S. House of Representatives were led away in handcuffs Thursday after disrupting lawmakers as they started legislative business. Others were arrested later for a demonstration inside the House speaker's office.

In the gallery demonstration, Capitol police apprehended three women who identified themselves as members of Justice for Janitors, a civil disobedience campaign by Washington city employees organized by the Service Employees International Union.

Nine other protesters from the same group barged into the business office of the speaker, Newt Gingrich, in nearby building. They chanted and put stickers on furniture. They refused to leave and were arrested on charges of defacing public property, unlawful entry and demonstrating in the Capitol.

The women in the chamber were charged with disruption of Congress, unlawful demonstration and violation of gallery rules. They were chanting against a Washington property developer who has emerged as the focus of a union protest campaign.

## Quote / Unquote

Representative John R. Lewis, Democrat of Georgia, as the House of Representatives debated welfare reform: "I urge my colleagues, open your eyes. Read the proposal. Read the small print. Read the Republican contract. They are coming for the children. They are coming for the poor. They are coming for the sick, the elderly and the disabled."

(NYT)

## ARGENTINE REPUBLIC

## PROVINCE OF TUCUMAN GOVERNMENT

NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL PUBLIC CALL FOR TENDERS

DECREE NO. 428/3

OBJECT:  
Sale of 51% (Fifty one percent) of stock - class "A".  
Shares of the Electric Distribution Company of Tucumán Inc. EDET S.A.

CONCESSION:  
Rendering of Distribution Services. Commercialization and Generation of Independent Electric Energy in the area of the Province of Tucumán, Republic of Argentina.

PURCHASE AND CONSULT OF TENDER CONDITIONS:  
EDET S.A.: 781 Córdoba St., from 08:00 a.m. to 01:00 p.m. in the City of San Miguel de Tucumán - Republic of Argentina. Telephones and Fax: (031) 22-7641 and 22-7711.

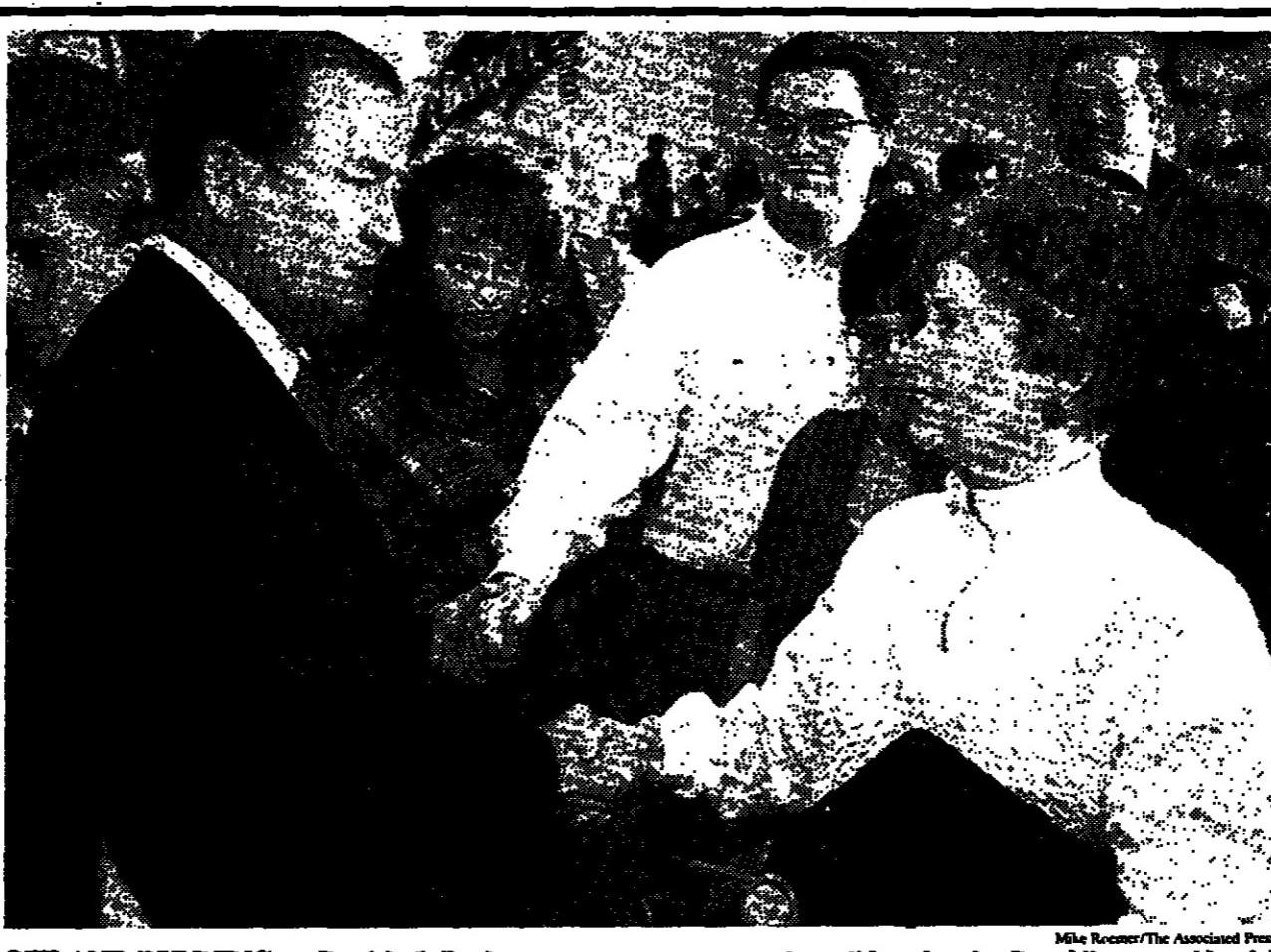
VALUE OF TENDER CONDITIONS:  
\$ 10,000. (Ten Thousand Pesos).  
PRESENTATION, RECEIVING AND OPENING OF ENVELOPE NO. 1:  
Salón blanco de Casa de Gobierno (White Room of Government House) - 25 de Mayo No. 90, first floor - San Miguel de Tucumán, Republic of Argentina, on April 26, 1995 at 05:00 p.m.

ministrations and a longtime Democratic Party strategist, died March 13 of pneumonia in Bethesda, Maryland.

Hugh W. Kelsey, 69, a leading bridge writer, died Saturday in Edinburgh. He had suffered from repeated cardiac problems, his son George said.

He was The Times's only representative in the country in 1955, when Moshe Sharret resigned as prime minister, and in 1956, when Israeli troops invaded Sinai. His sources inside the government gave The Times the first balanced account of the "Lavon affair" of the 1950s and 1960s. That affair ultimately brought down David Ben-Gurion's government.

Charles Tyroler 24, 80, a member of the President's Intelligence Oversight Board during the Reagan and Bush ad-



OFF AND RUNNING — Patrick J. Buchanan, a commentator and candidate for the Republican presidential nomination, at a town meeting in Sioux Falls, South Dakota. He emphasized a return to traditional family values.

## Away From Politics

• A former postal worker burdened with a "mountain of debt" was charged with shooting to death four men in a holdup at a small office in Montclair, New Jersey. The worker, Christopher Green, 29, was arrested at his apartment 4 miles (6 kilometers) from the post office. (AP)

• Wolves imported from Canada to Yellowstone National Park in Wyoming are now free to roam their new territory, and officials hope, re-establish a wolf population there. But officials at the park say the five males and one female have so far proved reluctant to leave their pen, even though biologists put a dead carcass outside as an invitation. (NYT)

• An HIV-positive man convicted of attempted third-degree murder for biting a police officer has been sentenced to 10 years in prison. The man, Ronald Riggins, bit Officer Mason Byrd on the finger during a scuffle with three police officers in November 1993.

After the bite, Mr. Riggins smiled at Mr. Byrd and said, "I have AIDS," witnesses testified. (AP)

• Three men who shocked a mentally disabled co-worker with an electronic dog collar have been convicted of misdemeanor assault and fined \$100. The workers brought out the collar during a break at a MW Manufacturers Inc., a window-manufacturing plant, and put it on their unsuspecting colleague. The collar emits a shock when a button is pressed by remote control. (AP)

• City schools in Washington have been delaying spring baseball season because their insurance policy simply "to explain the confusing episode of the weapons sale" and to conduct an investigation.

Ecuador said in a statement issued by its ambassador here, Julio Correa Paredes: "Officially, Ecuador did not buy arms from Argentina during the conflict. But the Ecuadorian Army sold its weapons in the same manner as any other army would, whose role it is to defend the country."

When the shipment was taken to the Buenos Aires airport, its destination papers were changed from Caracas to Guayaquil, Ecuador. The shipment contained 105mm and 155mm

artillery pieces, rifles, pistols, heavy machine guns and mortars.

Mr. Petrella said that senior Argentine officials who signed off on the deal, including the finance, defense and foreign ministers, had no knowledge of the change in destination and that the government was conducting a joint investigation into the matter with the United States.

Intelligence officers familiar with the inquiry said the governments had determined that arms dealers fabricated documents used to close the sale, forging the signatures of Venezuelan officials, and that Argentine military officials were involved in the deception, providing clearance for the weapons to be shipped to Ecuador.

As the arms were being flown from Buenos Aires to Ecuador last month, Argentine officials were involved in negotiations with other guarantor nations, the United States, Chile and Brazil, to forge a cease-fire between Peru and Ecuador.

Deputy Foreign Minister Fernando Petrella said Thursday that Argentina had been duped by shady arms traffickers into signing what officials thought was an agreement to sell the weapons to Venezuela for \$34 million.

When the shipment was taken to the Buenos Aires airport,

## Guest of Simpson Tells Jurors Of Knapsack on the Driveway

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LOS ANGELES — A house guest of O.J. Simpson testified Thursday about a black knapsack that suddenly appeared on the driveway of Mr. Simpson's home on the night his ex-wife and her friend were murdered.

Brian (Kato) Kaelin, a struggling actor propelled into the spotlight by the double murder trial, said a blood spot discovered on the drive by the police was only 18 inches (46 centimeters) from where he first saw the knapsack.

The prosecution has suggested the bag contained bloody clothing Mr. Simpson had worn as he murdered Nicole Brown Simpson and Ronald L. Goldman outside his ex-wife's townhouse on the night of June 12, 1994.

Prosecutors say the last time it was seen was when Mr. Simpson himself loaded it into a limousine taking him to the airport for a flight to Chicago.

Mr. Simpson has pleaded not guilty in the murders, asserting that he was at home waiting for the limousine when they took place.

Mr. Kaelin said he had noticed the bag by the limousine after he opened the gates to the estate to allow the car in. He said he had initially left his guest house to investigate a loud thumping noise coming from a narrow walkway behind his room.

The workers brought out the collar during a break at a MW Manufacturers Inc., a window-manufacturing plant, and put it on their unsuspecting colleague. The collar emits a shock when a button is pressed by remote control.

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artillery pieces, rifles, pistols, heavy machine guns and mortars.

Mr. Petrella said that senior Argentine officials who signed off on the deal, including the finance, defense and foreign ministers, had no knowledge of the change in destination and that the government was conducting a joint investigation into the matter with the United States.

Intelligence officers familiar with the inquiry said the governments had determined that arms dealers fabricated documents used to close the sale, forging the signatures of Venezuelan officials, and that Argentine military officials were involved in the deception, providing clearance for the weapons to be shipped to Ecuador.

Deputy Foreign Minister Fernando Petrella said Thursday that Argentina had been duped by shady arms traffickers into signing what officials thought was an agreement to sell the weapons to Venezuela for \$34 million.

When the shipment was taken to the Buenos Aires airport,

## James L. (Bud) Walton Dies at 73, Was Co-Founder of Wal-Mart Stores

The Associated Press

LITTLE ROCK, Arkansas — James L. (Bud) Walton, 73, who took a quiet but no less influential role than his brother Sam in the Wal-Mart discount store chain, died Tuesday after surgery for a stomach ailment.

Sam Walton and his younger brother opened the first Wal-Mart Discount City in 1962. Sam, who died in 1992, was the leader in making the company the largest U.S. retailer, while James, as senior vice president and director, specialized in obtaining real estate and building new stores.

Last October, Forbes magazine listed Bud Walton's wealth at \$1 billion, ranking him the 83rd richest person in the country. Other Walton relatives are in the top 15.

He was The Times's only representative in the country in 1955, when Moshe Sharret resigned as prime minister, and in 1956, when Israeli troops invaded Sinai. His sources inside the government gave The Times the first balanced account of the "Lavon affair" of the 1950s and 1960s. That affair ultimately brought down David Ben-Gurion's government.

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He





## EDITORIALS / OPINION

**Herald Tribune**

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

**Turkey Crosses a Line****Turks at a Crossroads**

Turkey's generals, like other commanders in recent memory fighting entrenched guerrillas, have convinced themselves that a quick, surgical strike will bring them a major victory. They have swept across the border into northern Iraq to clean out the bases from which armed and violent Kurdish secessionists have been raiding into Turkey. Whether it will succeed is open to question. They are operating in very rough country, which favors the guerrillas, and the military buildup that preceded the invasion apparently gave the Kurds plenty of warning.

Meanwhile, the political costs of the invasion are rising. The Turkish generals assure the world that they are only going after the guerrillas. But they are using jet aircraft to bomb their targets, and there are reports that government troops have again burned settlements on the Turkish side of the border to deny shelter to men on the run. That increases all the concerns about human rights in this increasingly savage war. Those concerns may well lead the European Parliament to vote down the customs union signed this month between Turkey and the European Union. It would be a severe blow to a Turkish government that is already weakened.

A triangular struggle for Turkey's future is now under way. The government, which stands for the secular, westward-

looking tradition, is desperately trying to stamp out a Kurdish separatist movement that repeatedly resorts to bloodshed and terrorism. That requires the government to rely heavily on the army, probably the strongest of the country's secular institutions, which now appears to have pretty much of a free rein. The third element in the triangle is a fundamentalist Islamic party that is growing and, according to polls, could defeat the government if an election were held today.

That is why the United States has cautiously tried to defend Turkey's invasion of Iraq as self-defense. France, in contrast, has denounced it as a violation of international law — a bad omen for the customs union. But it is a dilemma for Europe, too. Some Europeans argue that Turkey should be kept out of their union on grounds not only that it is too poor but also that it is too violent and too different. Secular Turks reply that barring their country from the European market and its political institutions could only help the Islamic opposition. If it wins the next election, it will bring the forces of militant fundamentalism much closer to Europe itself.

Turks live at a great historical crossroads, and the army's strike against Kurdish separatism is part of the process in which they are deciding whether to turn eastward or westward.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

up one-fifth of Turkey's population. No government can deliver on promises of democracy and economic growth if it wages so vast an internal war.

The fact that the international border being violated in this case is Iraq's should not obscure the underlying principle. Saddam Hussein may not show much respect for international frontiers, but the sanctity of borders was one of the main causes that the Gulf war's coalition fought to uphold.

The region of Iraq in which Turkish troops are now operating is currently under Western military protection as a result of the Gulf war. That operation requires Turkish cooperation and rear bases on Turkish soil. That factor probably explains Washington's rush to bless the Turkish invasion.

But the only legitimate American military purpose in northern Iraq is to protect Kurdish civilians from Saddam Hussein's forces. Holding those forces at bay while Turkey invades Iraq is an abuse of American military power and an affront to the United Nations, whose authority governs American military activities in northern Iraq.

The Turkish government has been promising that its operations in Iraq will be quickly completed. But now it says the fighting could last a month. The Clinton administration has clearly bought into more than a brief border incursion. It is not too late for America to take a more principled stand.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

**North Korean Tantrum**

North Korea has been throwing a tantrum over plans for South Korea to provide it with new nuclear reactors, part of the agreement to keep the North from making nuclear arms. The new reactors would make it more difficult for the North to extract plutonium for bombs than it is with its current graphite reactors.

North Korea, not wanting to seem dependent on South Korea, pressed during negotiations last year for others to supply the replacement reactors, but no one else was willing to provide their free of charge. To avoid loss of face for North Korea, the agreement left the identity of the new reactor manufacturer unspecified, although it was clear to everyone that South Korea would build them. Now Pyongyang is threatening to break the agreement.

South Korea is partly to blame. Seoul

has gone out of its way to belittle the North by stressing its dependence on the South for the reactors.

The dispute can be resolved diplomatically. North Korea's delegate to the United Nations shows the way. "If you say an American type of reactor rather than a South Korean type," says Pak Gil Yon, "everything would be resolved." In fact, the reactors are of American design. Other countries will supply components.

The two Koreas need each other. The North is capable of building reactors on its own, and the South, for the sake of security, needs to stop that. The North cannot provide power to run its economy without the South's help. The sooner they accept mutual dependence, the safer the world will be.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

**Other Comment****The Apocalypse Is Here**

As the year 2000 approaches, it is normal that more sensitive or superstitious souls should begin to look for the symptoms of an imminent apocalypse. The poison gas attack on the Tokyo subway is a perfect example of humankind's capacity to destroy itself, even with rudimentary means. It is enough to throw a few buckets of a poisonous substance in the subway to cause mass killing and, above all, to prove to the world the vulnerability of any urban fortress or of any technological or financial empire.

There is no need to wait for the year 2000 to confront the apocalypse. We

thought we had done away for good with the nightmare of total self-destruction when the hostilities between the two nuclear superpowers ceased.

The apocalypse has already begun, and it does not consist of pieces falling from the sky, which, mysteriously and suddenly, crush humankind.

It does consist, however, of multiple remote images that reiterate how fragile all wealthy and protected societies are (Japanese and American included) when confronted with private apocalypses that human beings, driven by hate or desperation, can ignite in a New York neighborhood, or a Tokyo subway.

— Corriere della Sera (Milan).

**Is There a Secret Plan To Shrink New York?**

By Malcolm Gladwell

**N**EW YORK — On Feb. 14, the day he introduced his budget for 1995, New York City Mayor Rudolph Giuliani did something so strange that people here still don't know quite what to make of it.

Two weeks earlier, the new governor of the state of New York, George Pataki, had proposed almost \$2 billion worth of cuts in Medicaid and welfare payments which translated into hundreds of millions of dollars in lost income for the city's poor and thousands of lost jobs in the city's booming health care sector. But in his own budget, Mr. Giuliani did Mr. Pataki one better.

Could the governor, he asked, please cut Medicaid and welfare even further, thereby stopping hundreds of millions of dollars

**Cutting benefits will save the city money. But it might also mean pushing out the city's poor.**

more in state and federal money from flowing into the city?

When was the last time in American history that a mayor asked his governor for less money?

Mr. Giuliani tried to explain his behavior by pointing to the unusual circumstances of New York State social spending. Unlike almost every other state in the country, the costs of caring for the poor in New York are split three ways — half of the money comes from Washington, a quarter from the state and a quarter from the local governments.

If you look closely at the budget that Governor Pataki proposed and Mayor Giuliani endorsed, it is not difficult to think that this is precisely what they had in mind for New York City.

First of all, Mr. Pataki took the basic Aid to Families with Dependent Children grant and proposed cutting it by \$38 a month. This doesn't sound like much. It simply dropped New York from the seventh most generous state to the 11th most generous.

But few people have found this argument terribly convincing. To give up 75 cents of someone else's money in order to save 25 cents of your own, after all, is the fiscal equivalent of cutting off your nose to spite your face.

Social policy experts and welfare advocates have instead ventured a sinister explanation. Messrs. Giuliani and Pataki, they claim, have set out to solve New York City's poverty problem by slashing the state's welfare system.

Just as the poor were lured to New York City 30 and 40 years ago by the creation of the country's most generous social services, the argument goes, the city is now trying to drive them away by doing just the opposite. Call it the plot to shrink New York.

"It seems to me that this mayor believes that the city of New York only has room for the delivery of services to 3 million people, not 7 million, and the 2 million the city has no room to serve are the 2 million poor people," says Liz Kreger, associate director of the Community Food Resource Center in Manhattan.

"When you talk to people at

City Hall, their voices drop very low and that's what you hear," says Ester Fuchs, a political scientist at Columbia University. "Maybe the poor will just leave."

Is this true? Is this really what Mr. Giuliani has set out to do? City Hall denies it, of course. In fact, the only intent is to save money. But in the end, whether it is true or false doesn't really matter. What matters about the plot to shrink New York is how easily it could be true.

The plain fact is that there is plenty of evidence that if a city or a state really wanted to drive away its poor, it could. And since states are pretty much allowed to do what they want with welfare these days, there is nothing actually stopping anyone from trying this.

A cynic would say that this is just what is going on right now in Wisconsin and Indiana and California and all the other states that have pushed through deep cuts in their welfare programs.

"Anyone who thinks the poor don't move doesn't know the poor," says Paul Petersen, a Harvard political scientist. And when it comes to choosing where they live, the poor are quite sensitive to levels of public assistance.

This is not to say that high benefits bring poor people running. But research done by Mr. Petersen and others suggests that over the course of, say, a decade, a state with high benefits can expect to end up with a poverty rate about 2 to 4 percentage points higher than it would have been otherwise. Lower than average benefits, by the same token, can, over time, result in a net outflow of poor people.

If you look closely at the budget that Governor Pataki proposed and Mayor Giuliani endorsed, it is not difficult to think that this is precisely what they had in mind for New York City.

For every dollar Mr. Pataki cut, in other words, New York City saved 25 cents, and it was Mr. Giuliani's contention that, with a budget deficit of \$2.7 billion, that was 25 cents the city badly needed.

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"When you talk to people at

for the presidency have declined to run. They all say either that they do not believe the country willing to accept the reforms they think necessary, or that the polls indicate they lack popular support.

Jacques Delors, former president of the European Commission, whom the polls, in December, said could easily win, refused to become the Socialists' candidate for the first of these reasons. He supports the Socialist candidate, Lionel Jospin, an intellectual personally untouched by scandal but leading a party all but destroyed by its own and François Mitterrand's record.

Conservative centrists Valéry Giscard d'Estaing and Raymond Barre, former president and former prime minister, find that they have insufficient support in the polls to justify running. Among the conservative candidates now in the field — Prime Minister Edouard Balladur, Paris Mayor Jacques Chirac, and an aristocratic traditionalist and candidate of "values," Philippe de Villiers — Mr. Chirac now is far in front.

However, 45 percent of the electorate still has not decided for whom to vote, and this number is larger today than it was at the beginning of the month. Thus Mr. Chirac's reported 29.5 percent in the most recent published poll (as against Mr. Balladur's 17.5 percent and Mr. Jospin's 21 percent) is actually 29.5 percent of that 55 percent which has made a choice — thus a little more than 16 percent of the electorate.

Some think the race over, and politicians are clambering aboard Mr. Chirac's bandwagon, but the fat lady has not sung. Mr. Balladur seemed unstoppable a month ago, despite his royal air, until his interior minister, Charles Pasqua, made a characteristically brutal effort to quash a potentially damaging kickback scandal.

The crowd-plunging, hand-shaking, energetic Mr. Chirac also carries liabilities: an opportunist record and a justified reputation for impulsive conduct. He, or people close to him, might also be overtaken by scandal.

The action is not over, but the political atmosphere is reminiscent of the past, before the Fifth Republic. The end of the Cold War has brought down international structures in which France could consciously play its idiosyncratic independent role. It has presented the French with European uncertainties that they have yet to resolve. The country's wave of domestic scandals is additionally disorienting.

There is an air of mediocrity. The presidential race is among the second choices.

**Gas in the City, Here and There**

By Leonard A. Cole

**N**EW YORK — Are New York subway riders vulnerable to an attack with sarin, the nerve gas that killed 10 and injured more than 5,000 in Tokyo on Monday? Yes, of course. In fact, in 1966 the U.S. Army showed that the subway system was vulnerable to attacks with chemical and biological agents.

In the 1950s and 1960s, the army conducted hundreds of tests in New York and other populated areas. Bacteria and chemical particles were sprayed from a boat off San Francisco, from trucks driving through Minneapolis, from slow-flying airplanes above the Midwestern states. The object was to see how the particles spread.

For five days the army conducted a bizarre test in New York's subway system. It released relatively harmless bacteria called Bacillus subtilis, which were mixed with charcoal particles, a simulated chemical agent.

The testers filled light bulbs with bacteria and charcoal, then shattered the bulbs on ventilating grills at sidewalk level and tossed them on the tracks as trains entered the station.

Confirming what should have been obvious without testing, the bacteria and charcoal spread as trains whooshed in and out. More than a million commuters were exposed to them. The test was deemed successful.

The army's report said: "A large portion of the working population in downtown New York City would be exposed to disease if one or more pathogenic agents were disseminated covertly in several subway lines at a period of peak traffic."

The test agents were far less harmful than those that would be used in war, but they still posed health risks. When the public learned about them from news reports and Senate hearings in the 1970s, the tests were condemned. The army said no one was made ill, but conceded that it did not monitor anyone exposed.

After World War I, chemical and biological

weapons were deemed pariahs. For most of the period, international treaties reinforced the sense of repugnance that had almost wholly foreclosed their use. Not until the mid-1980s, when Iraq turned chemical weapons against Iran, had any nation used such arms so extensively and for long periods.

Content to see them battle each other, the world largely remained silent about Iraq's chemical transgressions. Deferring to the Arab states, UN Security Council resolutions that called for an end to hostilities avoided condemning Iraq for using chemical weapons.

By the time Iraq capitulated, in 1988, the lid of moral restraint had been lifted. More than 20 countries now had chemical weapons programs.

One result was that U.S. and allied forces in the Gulf war anticipated chemical and biological attacks. The army says none occurred, but some members of Congress are skeptical.

True, concern about these weapons has belatedly increased efforts to ban them, notably with the new Chemical Weapons Convention, which the United States has yet to ratify. But ratification is only one step.

Condemnation and punishment of any nation that harbors chemical or biological weapons must be swift and sure. Iraq's use of chemical arms and now the expanding list of countries with chemical weapons programs, has created psychological as well as physical danger.

The more nations that acquire these unconventional weapons, the more they may be considered conventional. The best way to minimize the likelihood of their use is to foster the ethos that largely prevented their use for 70 years. The need for an invigorated international effort to ban chemical and biological weapons is the surest lesson the past can teach.

The writer, author of "Clouds of Secrecy: The Army's Germ Warfare Tests Over Populated Areas," contributed this comment to The New York Times.

**Welfare Isn't A Free Ride**

By Richard Cohen

**W**ASHINGTON — Few Americans would now argue that a woman who is both jobless and homeless is morally entitled to live her life on the dole. Her desire to have children, if it was that, was always her own business. Her insistence that society pay for them is, however, its business.

That is precisely what Newt Gingrich has in mind when he talks, sometimes recklessly, about an immoral welfare mentality. He is on to something. To talk about welfare and not also about morality makes no sense whatsoever.

Gradually, America has come around to that point of view.

The substance of that attitude was contained in a Republican proposal to deny additional welfare benefits to women who have children while on public assistance. This provision was denounced as being cruel to children. It is not so easy dismiss this concern. We are, after all, talking about infants for whom the modifier "innocent" is truly redundant. Amendments, one of them called the diaper amendment, may change things a bit.

But then was former city housing director Roger Starr's famously controversial article in The New York Times Magazine 20 years ago — an article that some City Hall watchers swear has been dusted off, photocopied and circulated around the upper levels of the Giuliani administration.

The essay, "Making New York Smaller," argued that the city had too many poor families and not enough wealth to take care of them. New York ought to prepare for "planned shrinkage," Mr. Starr wrote, and the federal government ought to "resurrect a program from the days of the New Deal" resettlement ... A national program could encourage people to move voluntarily, and with adequate preparation, to places where economic opportunities are opening up."

When Richard Nixon proposed national welfare reform 25 years ago, it was this very problem that he had in mind. He wanted to do away with the old welfare system, in which Northern urban states like New York had much higher benefits than Southern states, and replace it with a single, nationally uniform income.

Why? Because this inequality had the effect, Mr. Nixon argued, of turning "thousands more into already overcrowded inner cities, unprepared for city life as they are for city jobs."

— Malcolm Gladwell

**IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 5**

## OPINION/LETTERS

**Clinton Can't Seem to Tell Fig Leaves From Substance**

By William Safire

**WASHINGTON** — The accommodationists in charge of Clinton foreign policy put on a show of internal agonizing about whether to celebrate the golden anniversary of V-E Day in Moscow.

A visit by a U.S. president is eagerly sought by foreign leaders. President Richard Nixon bombed the Vietnamese city of Haiphong and mired its harbor confident that Leonid Brezhnev would not let that action interfere with an upcoming Moscow summit meeting. Contrary to the dire predictions of doves, commentators, Mr. Nixon's provocative escalation did not stop the Moscow meeting.

Boris Yeltsin has just worked that same maneuver on Bill Clinton. Two headlines on the same page of The

already given Mr. Yeltsin an additional six weeks to kill opponents. (To prevent the ironic juxtaposition of film clips at V-E Day ceremonies, Russian commanders may give the Chechen civilians a day off.)

Instead, Mr. Clinton's payoff for boosting Mr. Yeltsin's popularity should be an undoing of the Russian-Iranian nuclear deal. He must prevail on the Russian president to "do a Conoco" — to sacrifice undoubted economic benefits by pulling back from a deal that would help make the dangerous Iranians a superpower.

If Mr. Clinton comes home from Moscow with less than that, his trip will not only be interpreted as having given Mr. Yeltsin a dismaying free pass on Chechnya, but as a personal diplomatic disaster.

We can also expect some Dole-defection: well-photographed meetings with human rights leaders, long sessions with Russian reformers like Grigori Yavlinski and Boris Nemtsov, a cold shoulder to Vladimir Zhirinovsky and Communistagrarian apparatchiks. In his television address to the Russian people, Mr. Clinton must not fail to dissociate the United States from the use of force in Chechnya.

On another aspect of his observance of the golden anniversary of World War II's end, I cannot cavil at Mr. Clinton's decision to skip London. The British prime minister, John Major, put the "special relationship" into a deep freeze with his contemptuous treatment of U.S. views on Bosnia. As Mr. Clinton showed on St. Patrick's Day — courting Irish-American votes by turning the White House into an IRA fund-raising platform — it is now payback time.

Can you imagine Dwight Eisenhower bombing London on V-E Day? Or Ronald Reagan insulting Margaret Thatcher that way? Nope; John Major has only his arrogance to blame. Would that Mr. Clinton had similarly suggested to Mr. Yeltsin that actions have consequences.

Looking ahead to V-J Day on Aug. 15, the Clinton administration denies renaming it "Victory in the Pacific Day"; the reported renaming was probably a concoction of America's hypersensitive Tokyo embassy.

This recalls the story of the Japanese tourist who walked down Broadway to 34th Street and, standing in front of the world's largest store, politely inquired of a New York Worker: "Where is Macy's?" To which the unforgetting native replied: "Pearl Harbor you found."

The New York Times

**Yeltsin desperately needed a meeting. Clinton should have used that need to gain major concessions.**

New York Times tell the story: "Russia Pounds Rebel Positions Outside Capital of Chechnya" and "Clinton Will Go to Moscow and Meet With Yeltsin in May."

Mr. Yeltsin desperately needs this meeting; why didn't Mr. Clinton use that need to gain major concessions?

Because he cannot tell a fig leaf from a real concession. In return for Mr. Clinton's propping up his increasingly autocratic Russian rule, Mr. Yeltsin promised not to embarrass the visiting American with a parade of the tanks that crushed resistance in Grozny.

As an added symbolic treat, Mr. Yeltsin will refrain from displaying nuclear missiles, lest they remind Americans of his deal with Iran to supply nuclear facilities that will enable the ayatollahs to build weapons to threaten U.S. cities.

America's naive president snatched the fig leaves and passed up the substance. It seems Mr. Clinton never learns; his last such blunder was to travel to Damascus to honor the leader of a nation high on America's terrorist list. In return, Hafez Assad publicly stuck his thumb in Mr. Clinton's eye.

As critics like Senator Bob Dole deride his "Yeltsin First" policy, Mr. Clinton will seek in Moscow what he failed to obtain in advance. Not a cessation of the brutal suppression of the Chechens' reach for autonomy; Mr. Clinton's preemptive cave-in has



"Stick with reform, don't be intimidated, show resolve, resist violence, create jobs" — wait — which one is talking?"

**Too Many Purple Waves of Grain**

By Richard Manning

Nixon administration's advice that farmers plow fence row to fence row. They did, blanketing the grasslands with wheat and corn.

In some photos, the U.S. border in the upper Midwest stands out as clearly as the lines of a map.

To the north of the border there are tawny, square patches where the Canadians grow wheat, but these are mostly natural contours. In

**MEANWHILE**

North Dakota there are no such breaks. The state appears as one unending patchwork of wheat fields as does most of the land between the Mississippi and the Rockies.

This region is the heart of what was once the nation's grasslands. Together with the lesser grasslands farther west, they cover 40 percent of the country's surface.

Today they are diminished and damaged. In Iowa, less than 1 percent of the original tall-grass prairie and Savannah habitat survives.

The issue is productivity. In the 1970s, the nation deliberately reversed longstanding policy that favored conservation practices such as fence rows, windbreaks, crop rotation and fallow land, reflecting the

was a bad idea. Perfectly good meat can be raised on native grasses.

To plant corn, a plow destroys prairie, which is an interlocking web of life based on hundreds of species of plants. Each serves the others; the web's fertility is self-sustaining.

This is the heart of the grassland's productivity. The farmer supplanted this power with a single species of grain. Nature opposes monoculture, so it must be maintained with cultivation and chemicals, which in the end feed cows.

American agriculture supports a population of 45.5 million cattle in the plains states. The present settlement population of bison in the area is estimated at 30 million to 70 million.

A bison produces about the same amount of meat as a cow. Where is the progress? In net terms, unassisted nature outproduced human artifice.

A nation truly interested in productivity would seem to have a clear interest in preserving the bits of nature that remain. The farm subsidy is simply the admission of the inefficiency of monoculture.

There is no reason for environmentalists and conservatives to be at odds. Efficiency, fiscal responsibility and conservation all make the same demand.

Mr. Manning is author of the forthcoming "Grassland." He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

**LETTERS TO THE EDITOR****Bombing Is No Answer**

Regarding "How America Might Have Helped Avert the Slaughter" (Opinion, March 13) by Stephen S. Rosenthal:

The only way for foreign military intervention to resolve any of the territorial disputes in former Yugoslavia would be to completely and permanently subdue at least one of the warring factions.

NEVEN LEZAIC, London.

**Hunker Down, Humans**

Regarding "Tired of Evolving? Relax" (Opinion, March 18):

So we humans have reached a point in our history at which we are no longer subject to the force of natural selection? A similar claim of dominance over nature could be made for the dinosaurs of the late Cretaceous period. They were at the top of the evolutionary ladder and lived in a relatively stable moment in natural history, yet they disappeared in a very short time, possibly just months. Evolution is not necessarily a gradual process; it often works in fits and starts and it often goes up dead ends.

It doesn't take a great deal of imagination to guess that natural

selection could one day choose traits such as tolerance to thermonuclear fallout or resistance to manmade disease as the criterion for survival.

The arrogant belief that history is over and that we have mastered nature is the human trait that is most likely to lead us to extinction.

MICHAEL BAKER, Oslo.

**The East-West Line Matters**

Regarding "East Was East but What Is Central?" (Opinion, March 13) by William Safire:

Mr. Safire quotes Charles Gati, who said that the word "central" once suggested that states were greatly influenced by Germany, and the word "eastern" asserted the domination of others by Russia.

And Mr. Safire says that Russia, Ukraine, Belarus, Bulgaria, former Yugoslavia and Romania "probably" belong in Eastern Europe.

Placing former Yugoslavia in Eastern Europe would not be worth much comment if the widely held misconceptions behind this place-

ment did not lead the Western states to a corresponding inability to diagnose the cause of the Yugoslav split and a consequent failure to defuse the war. That cause is the existence of a cultural frontier within the former Yugoslavia. The cultural frontier between Central Europe and Eastern Europe runs across the former Yugoslavia and not at its western frontier, Serbia, or rump Yugoslavia, looks to Russia.

The success of European integration exercised a formidable cultural attraction on all Central European states. By classifying the whole of former Yugoslavia as part of the "East," Mr. Safire obscures the fact that an equivalent force of attraction was exercised by integrated Europe on the Slovenians and Croatians.

This was demonstrated in the last parliamentary elections held in former Yugoslavia, in which the Slovenian and Croatian Communists

parties were severely defeated, while in Belgrade the Communists were being given a mandate to continue to rule.

DR. S. JANOVIC, Wiesbaden, Germany.

**Robbing Peter to Feed Paul**

Regarding "U.S. Airlines Take the Food Out of Flying" (March 16):

The fact that "the chances of getting breakfast, lunch or dinner aboard a domestic flight of less than two hours are slim" would hardly surprise anybody who has been in the United States lately. In Delta we flew coast-to-coast on Delta Airlines. There was virtually no food service beyond coffee or a soft drink and a bag of peanuts or pretzels. Our tickets were not noticeably reduced in price. I asked a flight attendant why no meal was served. The answer: "We're trying to save money. We hope to cut the price of seats." I asked if the fares had been cut. "I don't know if I know of," was the reply.

Now the United Airlines director of catering says that company "used money it saved from cutbacks on domestic service to finance the upgrades" of menus on international flights. Let's be honest. The airlines are cheating the domestic flyer.

FREDERICK HECHT, Nice.

**BOOKS****THE RISE AND FALL OF POPULAR MUSIC**

By Donald Clarke, 620 pages, \$35. St. Martin's Press.

**POPOLOGY: Folk and Pop in American Culture**

By Gene Bluestein, 167 pages, \$35, \$12.95 paperback. University of Massachusetts Press.

Reviewed by Martha Bayles

ONE of the original functions of song was to organize information into a narrative form that listeners could follow and remember. Too bad this lesson is lost on Donald Clarke, author of "The Rise and Fall of Popular Music." Even though Clarke knows enough about popular music to fill an encyclopedia, this attempt at narrative history possesses neither rhythm nor melody, rhyme nor reason.

Clarke is editor of "The Penguin Encyclopedia of Popular Music," a useful reference in a field sorely lacking in scholarship. Thus it is all the more distressing to see the present volume drawn upon the work of others without proper citation. One glaring example is Clarke's

discussion of the blues, which borrows heavily from Albert Murray's work. Not only are there no footnotes, the book's casual bibliography does not even list Murray's classic "Stomping the Blues."

Even so, padding and poor scholarship might be forgiven if Clarke offered a clear account of the "rise and fall of popular music." But his musical analysis is spotty at best. Many of 1950s pop, of Duke Ellington's Sacred Concerts, of Elvis Presley, and of Andrew Lloyd Webber — are unsupported by argument or evidence.

Not until the final chapters does Clarke undertake to ex-

plain what has gone wrong, and then he rounds up the usual suspects: "runaway technology" and "ever increasing amounts of money." Yet he seems unconvinced that these are the true culprits.

Of course, Bluestein goes beyond Herder and his American admirers (who included Emerson and Whitman) in expanding that living folk tradition to include commercialized popular culture. For example, folklorist Richard M. Dorson criticized such figures as Woody Guthrie and Pete Seeger both for being celebrities (folk artists are supposed to be anonymous), and for recasting traditional materials into a contemporary, partly commercial, vein.

Bluestein defends Guthrie and Seeger on precisely the same grounds. To him, these two singers are the quintessential popolitists — not the faceless carriers of unchanged tradition, but rather creative individuals who make "syncretic" use of everything the American scene has to offer.

Bluestein's argument is most persuasive when focused on music — specifically, on the musical idiom created, and largely dominated, by black Americans. This music has folk origins, but, like the cinema, it evolved into a world-class art form while also being a form of commercialized entertainment. The best jazz has rarely been the most commercial, but Bluestein is right to insist that show business must be seen as a source of vigor in American culture.

Martha Bayles, the author of "Hole in Our Soul: The Loss of Beauty and Meaning in American Popular Music," wrote this for "Popular," he joins them in the

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## Earth, Wind and Fire at Some of Tokyo's Small Museums

By David Tracey

**T**OKYO — Every city has its odd little museums, but Tokyo's seem odder than most. This is the city that has built a hall to honor the split-toed sock. It also has a museum for ramen noodles, a museum for luggage, a museum featuring nothing but buttons.

Typically run by and for enthusiasts who take their interests very seriously, the museums generously allow the public a chance either to share in the passion or get a good chuckle.

Some would fit respectfully in any large city, such as the Transportation Museum with its model trains or the Bicycle Culture Museum detailing the evolution of the bike. Others could exist only in Japan: the Sumo Museum and the hall for Japanese Baseball, certainly, but perhaps also the Comic Book Museum and the Subway Museum.

For an idea of what these places have to offer, here are four examples:

The big question you must ask yourself before visiting the Meguro Parasitological Museum is: before or after lunch?

From outside, the pink tile-and-glass structure looks like another office building. Inside are enough slimy, creepy things to make anyone wince.



This is the world's only museum devoted to parasites. A larger collection for researchers is available in Maryland, and the British Museum is said to have a rather extensive array of worms on display, but when it comes to parasites for common people, you want to be in Meguro.

"Eeeeeewww," said a cluster of schoolgirls on the first floor as they took in a display titled "Important Parasites of Man." Jars of formaldehyde held roundworms, tapeworms and other alien-like creatures you wouldn't really want to recognize. Foreign visitors may be relieved to learn that the explanations are in Japanese only.

The second floor is where you find the museum's star attraction: an 8.3-meter (29-foot) tapeworm extracted from a Japanese man who ate raw trout (*sakura masu*) from the Japan Sea in 1986. Beside the worm is what looks like a single grain of white rice — the size of the intruder when ingested.

The curator, Shunya Kamegai, stands before the display, trying not to look too proud. "It's one of the world's biggest tape-worms intact from head to toe," he proclaims. He adds that he can't call it the biggest, since the textbook says they reach 10 meters, but his shrug makes the point: If someone has a bigger one, let's see it.

As Kamegai talks glowingly of a tape-

worm's ability to add 10 centimeters a day, and later about the blood fluke's amazing resilience and the cleverness of parasites altogether, it's clear that he got past the squamish stage a long time ago. He even seems to admire the things. But what do people do when they discover his occupation?

He curls his fingers in front of his face and says, "Eeeeeewww."

The Meguro Parasitological Museum (tel: 3716-1264) is 15 minutes on foot from the West Exit of Meguro Station. Hours are 10 to 5 daily except for Sundays and holidays.

Since the high incidence of stomach cancer among the Japanese is blamed on their excessive salt intake, and cigarettes are thought to be dangerous by everyone but the people who sell them, it would seem as if the Salt and Tobacco Museum is a rogue's gallery of Things Bad for You. But no, it's a tribute, set up by both industries when they were government monopolies.

The elegant building on prime real estate, the display cases that light up when you approach and the lavish collection of artifacts all attest to a facility that is not struggling with its budget.

Although the two products get equal billing in the title, tobacco is king. Of the museum's five levels, salt appears on only one, the third floor. And by the time you get there you've been so dazzled by the computer-generated maps of tobacco's route to Japan and the display of smoking devices that you are in no mood to study the industrial wonders of salt production. The same cluster of schoolboys who lingered in front of the "Famous Tobacco Lovers in Japanese History" exhibit skipped right by a diorama of the Irihama Salt Fields.

Perhaps most impressive is the museum's collection of smoking paraphernalia from around the world. From American Indian peace pipes to Turkish hookahs, all are exquisitely crafted works of art. Also on display are cigarette packages from every part of the globe, a re-creation of old Japan's quaint tobacco growers and sellers, and woodblock prints by noted masters featuring geisha and Kabuki actors wielding long-stemmed pipes.

Except for the titles and a few brief

descriptions, explanations are in Japanese. If you're a true enthusiast you can buy a guide book in English at the information desk.

The fourth floor of the museum is reserved for special exhibits — at the moment more pipes. The first floor has a hall showing 30-minute movies. Now playing: a movie about the 400-year history of Japanese-grown tobacco and "Our Lives and Salt." If not that, the first floor also has a

description of the earthquake and resulting fires devastated Tokyo.

In the old days, you'll learn as you continue your visit by taking the elevator to the fifth floor and walking your way down.

teams of samurai fire fighters worked by destroying the buildings surrounding a fire to deny it fuel. Only later when modern pumps were brought in was water used to douse flames.

The fifth floor is focused on the start of modern fire fighting. The same bucket-relay technique that volunteer brigades used to save two neighborhoods in the 1923 quake was tried again, with less success, earlier this year in Kobe.

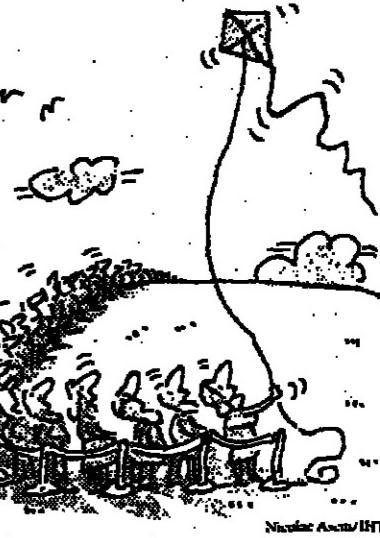
The third-floor section on current fire-fighting techniques offers a large cartoon-like model of a Japanese neighborhood. A video narrator cheerfully welcomes you to the scene, mentioning that every part of Japan is covered 24 hours a day by the country's fire-fighting network and — uh oh, sniff-sniff, is that smoke? Suddenly our happy host screams, and seems well on his way to panicking. Fortunately he recovers in time to learn how to dial 119 to report the fire, which is quickly doused by plastic fire trucks.

The Fire Museum (3353-9119) is found at the exit No. 2 of Yotsuya-Sanchome Station on the subway Marunouchi Line. Hours are 9:30 to 5:30 every day except Monday and holidays.

With its haphazardly placed displays making a colorful clutter, the Kite Museum seems more like a big workshop. This is appropriate, for the whole point of the exhibit seems to be that commemorating kite flying is fine, but they really belong in the sky at the end of a long piece of string.

Enhancing the impression is one corner of the museum given over to a replica of a late Edo-style kite-maker's workshop. Everything in the scene except for dummies of the master and his pet cat came from his home. The huge Edo-style kites, often featuring brilliantly colored portraits of glowing samurai warriors, are collected by some and hung as art.

The Kite Museum has enough to stimulate the dullest imagination into trying to design something beautiful to fly. It has huge birds made with real feathers, Chinese dragons, lizards, butterflies, sailing ships



and much more. Explanations are in Japanese, but the visuals are all you'll need anyway to start wondering whether it was breezy outside before you came in.

Once you've gotten the bug, you'll notice that the museum also sells ripstop nylon, struts, glue and everything else you'll need to make your own kite. Be careful though: The Japanese call anyone who gets seriously involved with the activity *tako baka*. It means "kite crazy."

The Kite Museum (3271-2465) is on the fifth floor of the building housing the Tai-meikan restaurants behind Tokyo Department Store at the subway Ginza line's Nihonbashi Station. It is open from 11 to 5 daily except for Sundays and holidays.

*David Tracey is a free-lance writer living in Kamakura, Japan.*

### III HIS

■ So the Beatles are back. Why stop there? Try this all-star album: lead singer Jim Morrison, guitar Jimi Hendrix and Brian Jones, background vocals Janis Joplin, drums Keith Moon and John Bonham, manager Brian Epstein.

group of craftsmen who had traveled to York especially for the festival.

Vikings aside, York has long been a staple on the four-bus circuit. Two-and-a-half million to three million visitors flock here each year to tour the city's many other attractions such as the Minster — England's largest medieval church — and to visit the plethora of quaint tea shops and boutiques. And York also offers a few decidedly 20th-century attractions. Just a stone's throw from Pizzaland, back behind McDonald's, sits the impressive Dome Game Zone video arcade. You can guess which bit the kids are still talking about.

*Susan Keselenko Coll is a free-lance writer living in London.*

## Everything You Always Wanted to Know About Vikings

By Susan Keselenko Coll

**Y**ORK, England — The Vikings may have been raiders, plunderers, and slaughtered intent on conquering England, but to revisionist historians, they may be best remembered as a source of revenue for the York tourist authorities.

Ever since an excavation that began two decades ago unearthed Britain's largest collection of 10th-century remains, this otherwise staid city, which is often referred to as the unofficial capital of Northern England, has embraced its past with a passion worthy of Thor.

By all appearances, York has gone Viking mad. A record 10,000 tourists de-

scended on "Jorvik" — as it was known by the Norse — to witness a recent Viking boat-burning ceremony meant to cap the annual "Jorvik Festival." Along with the tourists came dozens of members of the Regia Anglorum, a nationwide group of history buffs cum thespians who make a hobby out of dressing up and re-enacting life prior to the Norman Conquest.

These days, tourism in York is practically synonymous with the Jorvik Viking Centre, a museum that was built on the site of the Coppergate archaeological dig, which took place between 1976 and 1981 and uncovered 30,000 objects.

More than 8 million people have visited this award-winning museum since it opened in 1984. "Time cars" transport visitors through underground tunnels

where street scenes from an October day in 948 have been re-created. Among the thatched houses and workshops of this former bustling trade center, one meets various Viking characters such as Snarri the jeweler and Thorfast the bone carver, busily carving ice skates from the bones of what may have once been a family pet.

Going for the full sensory effect, the museum also re-creates Viking smells. Given the primitive state of the sewage system, the number of unrefrigerated dead fish hanging around, and the tendency to keep farmyard animals in the backyard, the olfactory aspect lends a realism that arguably, one could do without.

The Yorkshire Museum also features an exhibit on the Vikings, and the Archaeo-

logical Resource Centre provides a more detailed look at the artifacts discovered in York. Outside the museum walls, the city is a living reminder of its past: The Vikings were responsible for much of the design of York as it is today, and 35 streets still end with the suffix "gate," "Dane" for street."

The Jorvik Festival, now in its 10th year, has brought Viking fever to a frenzied head. The festival was originally organized to boost tourism during the slow winter months, says Linda James, a spokeswoman for the York Archaeological Trust, which organizes the event. And the idea has served them well: With hotels fully booked and shops and restaurants overflowing, this year's Jorvik Festival was a record-breaker, she said.

Standard features of the festival have come to include a Chef de Viking cookery demonstration, a medieval banquet and a Viking warrior procession that culminates in a re-enacted battle against the Saxons.

At the Working Crafts Gallery, one could stock up on Viking souvenirs like furry pieces of goat skin and metal replicas of Viking ships. Alternatively, one could have their runes read, study Viking candle design, or take a look at "Jorvik Beekeeping" as it might have been.

Not everyone appeared to be in the full spirit of things: one British jewelry maker, dressed in a Flintstones-style tunic, claimed to have no idea what he was wearing. "Ask one of the Norwegians," he suggested helpfully, motioning toward a

group of craftsmen who had traveled to York especially for the festival.

Vikings aside, York has long been a staple on the four-bus circuit. Two-and-a-half million to three million visitors flock here each year to tour the city's many other attractions such as the Minster — England's largest medieval church — and to visit the plethora of quaint tea shops and boutiques. And York also offers a few decidedly 20th-century attractions. Just a stone's throw from Pizzaland, back behind McDonald's, sits the impressive Dome Game Zone video arcade. You can guess which bit the kids are still talking about.

*(Donald Richie, IHT)*

**HIDEAWAY**  
Directed by Brett Leonard, U.S.

As films become increasingly infatuated with high-tech toys, virtual murder takes on currency as a plot device. It's a nice, no-fault way for characters to experience killing as an innocent thrill, but it has its down side. When, as in "Hideaway," fishtail occult phenomena make it possible to anticipate the thoughts of a murderer, Hatch Harrison (Jeff Goldblum) finds himself well ahead of the action. But viewers are well ahead of Hatch. It takes him half an hour to say, "I know it sounds crazy . . ." and discover what we already know.

Based on a novel by Dean R. Koontz, "Hideaway" was directed by Brett Leonard, whose "Lawmower Man" was also most interesting for its technological ingenuity. After emptying out his full bag of visual tricks, including the sight of hologram-like, otherworldly phantoms hovering as if they were moths, Leonard finds nowhere to go. "Hideaway" drops off so precipitously that it doesn't even have a closing sequence. It just stops. (Janet Maslin, NYT)

**OUTBREAK**  
Directed by Wolfgang Petersen, U.S.

solute hoots that primarily to director Wolfgang Petersen's rabid pacing and the great care he brings to setting up the story and its probability. Never mind that in the race to beat Ridley Scott's "Hot Zone," to the screen, scenarists Laurence Dwyer and Robert Rydell relied on clichés and left plenty of plot holes. But they have injected the dry, potentially bewildering material with humor and a sense of urgency. The film opens with a crackling flashback in Zaire, where a group of mercenaries has been infected by the "Motaba" bug, a lethal and virulent new disease. As just as the dinosaurs escaped from "Jurassic Park," Motaba soon makes its way out of the rain forest, and, in a credible series of incidents, travels inside its monkey host to present-day

California. The film kicks into high gear and Colonel Sam Daniels (Hoffman) of Usamrid (United States Army Medical Research Institute for Infectious Diseases) abandons his white jacket for the mantle of action hero. Based on news reports of flesh-eating microbes and bestsellers about impending plague, "Outbreak" wants to be a cautionary tale, but it's more like a B-movie about creeping space fungus from the '50s.

**RUFFIAN**  
Directed by Teruo Ishii, Japan.

This is the 76th film by 71-year-old Ishii, the man who created the Toei gangster-melodrama, long ago one of the more popular of Japanese genres. Here the direc-

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## INTERNATIONAL

## France Denies Selling Missiles To Iran in Exchange for Peace

By Joseph Fitchett  
*International Herald Tribune*

**PARIS** — France indignantly denied a published report Thursday that had sold missiles or other weapons to Iran to buy off a threat of terrorist operations in Paris last fall when other Western nations were trying to isolate the Tehran regime.

The allegation of a secret deal with Tehran surfaced at a sensitive juncture for French diplomacy because the United States and Arab governments are alarmed by Iran's growing ability to destabilize the Gulf.

On Wednesday, the U.S. secretary of defense, William J. Perry, said that Iranian military forces on strategic islands in the Strait of Hormuz had been equipped with missiles and

chemical weapons and constituted a threat to oil tankers in this choke point at the mouth of the Gulf.

Already suffering strained ties with Washington, Prime Minister Edouard Balladur and Interior Minister Charles Pasqua on Thursday denied making missile deliveries to Iran. Mr. Pasqua went to unusual lengths by announcing that he would seek criminal charges against individuals responsible for the article in *L'Express*, a weekly.

In its article, *L'Express* said Mr. Pasqua had arranged the export of missiles to Tehran, via Algeria and Cyprus, to appease Iran's rulers before the Paris trial of the killers of Shahpur Bakhtiar, the shah of Iran's last prime minister, who was murdered in Paris in 1991. In the trial last November, the Paris

court acquitted the only defendant whose official position could have linked the Tehran government to the assassination.

The plane load of arms was sent before the trial, the magazine said, naming as the go-between Jean-Charles Marchand, a French official who has handled hostage deals for Mr. Pasqua in the past. He has threatened to sue for libel.

The magazine said its allegations had been confirmed by unimpeachable sources in France's Foreign Ministry and foreign intelligence service, but Mr. Pasqua retorted that the *L'Express* report was "a disinformation operation" aimed at him — and by implication at Mr. Balladur.

Evidence supporting the French government's position emerged Thursday when Cyprus said that it had received six French-made Exocet missiles on the date of the reported French shipment via Cyprus to Iran. The missiles will appear in a military parade Saturday, Cypriot officials said, as proof that they did not go to Iran.

Mr. Balladur's office said Thursday that his government had not sold missiles to Iran or Algeria, but had delivered some to Cyprus, with a strict injunction against any re-export.

In the version in *L'Express*, Mr. Pasqua got leaders of Algeria's military regime to act as intermediaries in buying the weapons and delivering them. Although theoretically opposed to Islamic fundamentalists, these Algerian officials did the job for commissions, the magazine said.

The current state of its industrial potential is such that, without help from outside, Iran is not capable of organizing the production of weapons-grade nuclear materials, "it adds.

"Convincing signs" of a coordinated nuclear program "have so far been uncovered," it states. U.S. contentions that Iran could develop nuclear weapons within five years "raise doubts," it adds.

The current state of its industrial potential is such that, without help from outside, Iran is not capable of organizing the production of weapons-grade nuclear materials, "it adds.

The intelligence agency also points out that Iran is a signatory of the non-proliferation treaty in good standing and that International Atomic Energy Agency inspections have failed to uncover any violations.

The light-water reactor that Russia has agreed to sell Iran has no usefulness for weapons-building, Western officials here acknowledge. But they fear that a nuclear-energy program would give Iran cover for obtaining other materials and technology that could be useful.

The U.S. secretary of state, Warren M. Christopher, noted this week with Foreign Minister Andrei V. Kozyrev, urged Russia to cancel the deal. He said it is in Russia's interests to prevent Iran from developing nuclear weapons, the treaty should be

"We have not found convincing evidence of the existence of a coherent military nuclear program," Mr. Primakov said at a news conference. "Iran's level of achievement in the nuclear field does not exceed that of another 20 to 25 countries."

Mr. Primakov's statement came as his agency issued a 73-page report on the nuclear status of more than a dozen countries and of the overall record of the nuclear nonproliferation treaty. Despite some failures to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons, the treaty should be

"Continued from Page 1

officials said that any agreement by Serbia to recognize constitutional principles about the future shape of Serbia would be close to recognizing Bosnia and its external borders.

"In theory, this would undercut the Bosnian Serbs a lot," said an official in Mr. Christopher's entourage. "They'd be totally isolated."

Several officials said that if Mr. Milosevic went a step further and recognized Bosnia, there might be an additional

step in lifting sanctions. A first

step might be to lift the embargo on normal trade, and a second might be to end the embargo on financial services or strategic goods, one official said.

After two days of meetings here, Mr. Christopher and Mr. Kozyrev emphasized that it was important to reinvigorate the contact group and to develop a new common position on the war in the former Yugoslavia.

At a news conference after

of chaos, Iraqi forces withdrew from the area after the Gulf War.

Turkish troops, who pushed over the border on Monday, have gone 40 kilometers (25 miles) inside Iraq. The army says it has killed about 200 of the estimated 2,400 rebels based there and captured numerous munitions and weapons. The army says that 13 soldiers have died in the fighting, which it characterizes as sporadic.

The guerrilla war in southeastern Turkey has killed 15,000 people in the last 10 years.

Turkish officials say that the power vacuum in the north had made it easier for the Kurdish Workers Party to establish base camps and arms depots. These officials say they will not permit a return to the status quo, even in the face of severe international criticism.

The operation is being conducted not to kill terrorists, but to clean the area out so that terrorists cannot threaten Turkish civilians on the other side of the border," said N. Murad Ersavci, the director-general of press and information for the Turkish prime minister's office.

The Turkish government dismissed criticism from Baghdad on Thursday that it had violated Iraqi sovereignty. Turkish officials said that since Baghdad had no presence in the north it did not have sovereignty over the area.

"This is not a violation of Iraqi sovereignty," Mr. Gonenay said.

He added: "The PKK terrorists have used this vacuum to us. We are the only ones who can go in and pick out from



Turkish troops in the offensive waiting for helicopters Thursday in northern Iraq.

## TURKEY: Ankara to Leave Army Inside Iraq to Keep Kurds Off Border

Continued from Page 1

among the people the PKK terrorists and come back. If the Western allies don't want us to stay there they should find a joint solution with us."

Turkish officials said they were considering a variety of options to maintain control over the volatile border region. These included, they said, a buffer zone similar to that set up by the Israelis in southern Lebanon.

### Allied Flights Resume

U.S. and allied planes resumed flights Thursday to enforce their no-flight zone over northern Iraq. Reuters reported from Washington. A U.S. military official said the flights resumed after arrangements were worked out with Turkey to prevent a conflict between the no-flight operation and Turkey's incursion against Kurdish rebels.

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## Suspect Japan Cult Claims a Foothold Of 30,000 in Russia

By Alessandra Stanley  
*New York Times Service*

**MOSCOW** — The Japanese religious sect that is under investigation in the poison gas attack in the Tokyo subway this week has made remarkable inroads in Russia, where it claims to have recruited 30,000 members.

And the sect, which is one of the country's more aggressive and successful evangelizing religions, is also one of the more controversial.

Last year the Committee to Rescue Youth, a grass-roots parents' group, brought a criminal suit against the Russian branch of the Aum Shinrikyo sect, asserting that its leaders had kidnapped and brainwashed dozens of people.

Aum Shinrikyo mixes Hindu and Buddhist beliefs as well as other practices. It began operating in Russia in 1992, claims to have five chapters in Moscow, and one in Vladivostok, and also has an hourlong daily radio program in Moscow.

"They practice very intense mind control," Mr. Dvorkin said. "They are one of the very few groups openly using mechanical devices to further their mind control."

In Russia, the most devout followers live in communes, which they call monasteries, and hold frequent recruiting seminars and mass rallies in stadiums. Mr. Dvorkin said he had evidence that the sect used special helmets that emit ultrasound waves, as well as mats rigged with electrical wiring.

Mr. Dvorkin added that he believed the sect had only 5,000 to 7,000 full-time members, but added, "That is still a lot."

Last year the Russian branch of Aum Shinrikyo, which was first registered as a Japanese religion, re-registered under a Russian name that translates as "The Study of the Supreme Truth of Aum." But its Japanese leader has represented the sect in its continuing trial, which began last September.

So far at least 10 witnesses have stood up in the trial and tearfully testified about wives' personalities changing overnight or grandchildren disappearing.

On March 15 the police raided Aum's main headquarters in Moscow. The day after the raid, Mr. Joya asserted at a news conference that the authorities were persecuting the sect.

## JAPAN: More Chemicals Found

Continued from Page 1

"chapel," lying on the floor and apparently very weak from malnutrition and dehydration. There are growing indications, however, that the people were fasting out of religious principle — probably to develop self-control and learn how to resist temptations — rather than being starved or held against their will.

Most of the group have remained inside the chapel, despite police offers of assistance, and it was not clear on an end. Dr. Saito said, "The Turkish officials said they were considering a variety of options to maintain control over the volatile border region. These included, they said, a buffer zone similar to that set up by the Israelis in southern Lebanon.

The demand, made in a letter to the UN by President Alija Izetbegovic, comes in the middle of intense negotiations over the creation of a new peacekeeping force for Croatia. The Security Council would like to have a resolution ready when the mandate expires March 31.

"Then they were hesitant about receiving food and drink. Dr. Saito said, "But they seemed friendlier today and appeared to be coming back to normal."

"When they arrived they

were on the verge of starvation," Dr. Saito said. "They had received little water or food for some time, and at the point they arrived at the hospital they were barely conscious."

None of the six had any external injuries, and Dr. Saito said he believed that they had joined the group voluntarily but then developed doubts after realizing what they had to endure.

Television viewers have been treated to steady coverage of the police, often in gas masks, hauling chemicals from the Aum Shinrikyo training center in the village in Yamanashi Prefecture. So far the police have found deadly poisons, such as sodium cyanide, and huge stocks of various chemicals used to make sarin.

The huge stockpile, including several forklift pallets stacked with sodium fluoride, was striking because tiny quantities of sarin are lethal. It takes much less than a drop to kill a person, either on skin contact or when it evaporates and is breathed in through the air.

In his book "The Ultimate Power," Mr. Asahara claims that he is the "only person in Japan who has achieved the ultimate stage of satori."

Far from blissful, however, his writings and speeches reflect fear and hatred of many enemies. Among the few people he praises, other than ancient Buddhist saints, is Adolf Hitler. Mr. Asahara says Hitler was a "true prophet" who could clearly see the future because he had the "mystic power" of the occult.

In his latest book "The Land of the Rising Sun is Headed Toward a Bitter Fate," Mr. Asahara contends that the United States and Europe have joined sides "to force Japan into economic disaster."

Without making the reason clear, he predicts a U.S. nuclear attack on Japan during the period 1996 to 1998, but says his followers will be protected.

This kind of message has evidently found an audience. The cult claims 10,000 to 30,000 followers, many of whom leave renounce their families and transfer all their wealth to the sect.

The police estimate that the cult has about 8,000 members, some of them professionals, including doctors and lawyers.

## BOSNIA: Washington, After Talks With Russia, Floats New Proposal to Nudge Serbian Leaders Toward an Accord

Continued from Page 1

officials said that any agreement by Serbia to recognize constitutional principles about the future shape of Serbia would be close to recognizing Bosnia and its external borders.

"In theory, this would undercut the Bosnian Serbs a lot," said an official in Mr. Christopher's entourage. "They'd be totally isolated."

Several officials said that if Mr. Milosevic went a step further and recognized Bosnia,

there might be an additional

step in lifting sanctions. A first

step might be to lift the embargo on normal trade, and a second might be to end the embargo on financial services or strategic goods, one official said.

After two days of meetings here, Mr. Christopher and Mr. Kozyrev emphasized that it was important to reinvigorate the contact group and to develop a new common position on the war in the former Yugoslavia.

At a news conference after

who understand something will desert, then the Islamic Salvation Front will win."

When said Metkbel, the commentator of Le Matin, was shot and killed, his newspaper reprinted his articles and byline for days, to spite the killers.

### Son of War Hero Killed

Suspected Islamic guerrillas shot and killed the son of one of Algeria's most respected independence fighters, Algerian state-run television said on Thursday. Reuters reported from Tunis.

Among the topics to be covered are:

- A range of increasingly sophisticated investments.
- Who is winning the global battle of the tax havens.
- A survey of recent newfangled products.
- Richard Branson offers financial products to consumers.
- For children of wealthy clients, how to manage your money.

For further information, please contact Bill Maher in Paris at (33-1) 41 43 93 78 or fax (33-1) 41 43 92 13.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE  
THE WORLD'S DAIRY NEWSPAPER

On May 8th, the IHT will publish a Special Report on

## PRIVATE BANKING

Among the topics to be covered are:

- A range of increasingly sophisticated investments.
- Who is winning the global battle of the tax havens.
- A survey of recent newfangled products.
- Richard Branson offers financial products to consumers.
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INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE  
THE WORLD'S DAIRY NEWSPAPER

## CULT: Writings of Self-Styled 'Venerated Master' Reflect Fear and Hate

Continued from Page 1

suggests that he has not left Japan.

Aum Shinrikyo is the third religious group formed by Mr. Asahara. It is targeted primarily at young people who have felt alienated from Japanese society.

Handicapped by a serious vision impairment, he had a high school career. After high school, he took up acupuncture, evidently hoping it might help improve his vision.

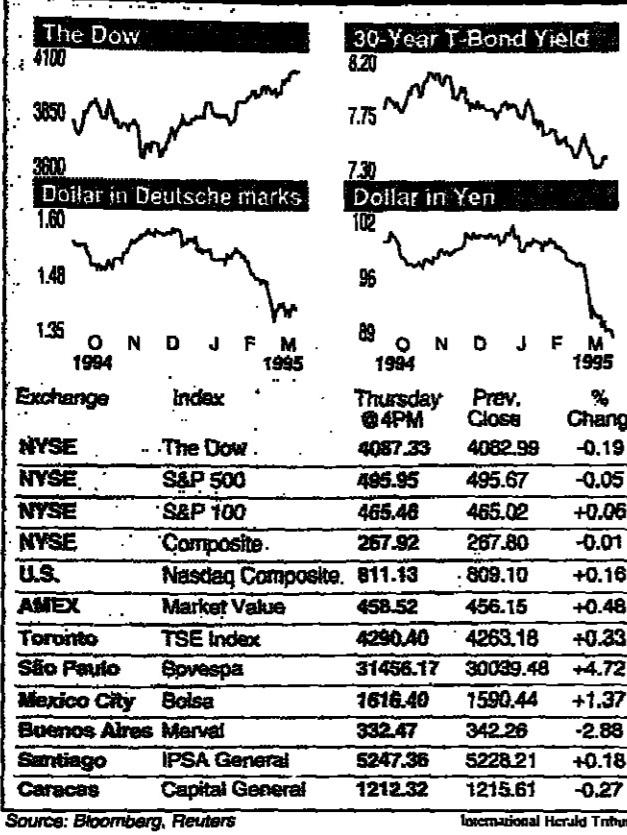
He then moved into the pharmaceutical and health-ionic business, but was jailed and fined in 1982 for selling counterfeit medication.

Mr. Asahara, born as Chizuo Matsumoto, was the fourth son of a maker of tatami mats in southern Japan, according to biographies and material provided by his cult.

Matsumoto, the guru next started the Aum Divine Wizard Association.



## Investor's America

By Stephanie Strom  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Infighting is tearing apart Smith Barney, Shearson Inc.'s highly touted investment-banking group.

The underwriting-and-corporate-advisory division, which was hailed two years ago as the engine that would propel Smith Barney into the financial big leagues, has split into warring factions over Wall Street's most divisive issue: compensation.

On one side is an elite team of mergers-and-acquisitions executives drafted by Robert F. Greenhill, the former Morgan Stanley & Co. deal broker who stunned Wall Street when he defected to Smith Barney in 1993. On the other side are Smith Barney veterans who are crying foul

## J.P. Morgan Sees Charge

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — J.P. Morgan & Co. said Thursday it would take a \$55 million charge in the first quarter, largely to cover the cost of staff cuts as it contends with a stubborn Wall Street slump.

It did not disclose the magnitude of cuts, but an industry source said 850 workers from J.P. Morgan's 17,000 worldwide staff, or 5 percent, would lose their jobs.

J.P. Morgan also announced staff changes as part of a new global business structure. It formed three regional groups to manage client business in the Americas, Europe, Middle East and Africa; and Asia-Pacific.

over the fat bonuses Mr. Greenhill and his recruits received in spite of the firm's unimpressive earnings last year.

The split in the firm is so deep that members of the two camps avoid speaking to each other, say executives who would

speak only on condition of anonymity.

Since bonuses were completed late last year, the turmoil has increased as veteran Smith Barney employees have become more angry about the discrepancies in pay, particularly after

## Institutions Lift Dow to a Record

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Blue-chip stocks closed in record territory Thursday, swept up by a late burst of buying by institutional traders in the final days of the first quarter.

However, one member of Mr. Greenhill's team is already in negotiations to return to Morgan Stanley, executives at the firm said. Others may also defect, although cutbacks on Wall Street are certain to give them pause.

Smith Barney is not the only Wall Street firm this year to suffer from divisiveness caused by discrepancies in compensation.

Traders and bankers elsewhere are grumbling about low bonuses they received last year, when upheaval in the markets resulted in much thinner bottom lines.

## U.S. Stocks

4,083.68. Advancing issues led decliners by a 10.9 ratio on the New York Stock Exchange.

"Every time the market sells off, it comes back," said Peter Coolidge of Bream Murray Foster Securities. "There's so much negative sentiment, the market's doing the opposite that people expect."

Analysts also said the market's resilience could be due to buying by portfolio managers eager to get winning stocks on their books before the end of the first quarter March 31.

Bond prices also rose, with the benchmark 30-year Treasury up 4/32, to close at 102 7/32. That pushed its yield down to 7.44 percent, compared with 7.45 percent Wednesday.

Technology issues, led by International Business Machines, helped push the Dow to its record close. IBM shares rose 1%, to close at 83%, after Morgan

Stanley raised its forecast for the company's 1995 profit.

National Semiconductor also rose, closing up 1/4, at 181/4, after it said it would invest \$100 million in technology and research.

Microsoft surged 1 13/16, to 72 1/4, in the aftermath of the software company's announcement late Wednesday that it would invest in the DreamWorks SKG studio started by Steven Spielberg and two other entertainment executives. Microsoft is seeking to create Hollywood-inspired computer software.

Broderbund Software rose 2 1/4, to 26, after reporting higher second-quarter earnings.

But not all technology stocks rose, with Compaq falling 1/2, to close at 34, and Motorola down 1/4, at 54.

"Investors are realizing that even if the economy does slow down, technology companies are developing new technology all the time and will surpass other companies in earnings," said Chris Wilcox, vice president of trading at BT Brokerage.

Among the losers, Coca Cola fell 1, to close at 58, after analysts called the stock overvalued. NatWest Securities downgraded the stock to "accumulate" from "buy," noting that the stock had risen in price more than 45 percent over the past year.

(AP, Bloomberg, Reuters)

## Very briefly:

## U.S.-Japan Car Talks to Start Monday

WASHINGTON (Combined Dispatches) — U.S.-Japan auto talks will resume in Tokyo on Monday. The U.S. trade representative, Mickey Kantor, said Thursday.

"We have been invited back, and we have accepted. On Monday we will be in Japan," Mr. Kantor said. A joint team of negotiators from the U.S. Trade Representatives Office and Commerce Department will participate in the talks, he said.

"We must address this issue in an effective way," he said. He said that automobiles and auto parts account for two-thirds of Washington's \$60 billion trade deficit with Japan and 22 percent of its total deficit.

(AFP, Reuters)

• New York Times Co. sold \$400 million of notes and debentures Wednesday through underwriters led by CS First Boston Corp. The New York Times owns half of the International Herald Tribune.

• General Electric Co.'s Brazilian unit announced a plan to build 10 coal-burning electricity plants in southern Brazil under a nine-year program that could cost as much as \$3.5 billion.

• Mirabella magazine was put up for sale by News Corp.

• MCI Communications Corp. and the Corporation for Public Broadcasting will jointly make public television programs and related merchandise available through on-line computer services.

• Donald J. Trump will file documents soon with the Securities and Exchange Commission to sell stock in portions of his casino holdings.

NYT, AP, Bloomberg

Copied by Our Staff From Dispatches

MADISON, Wisconsin — An investment fund run by the state's Investment Board lost \$95 million betting on the direction of currencies and interest rates, a spokesman for the fund said Thursday.

Bets on Mexican and U.S. interest rates caused \$35 million of the loss, while \$60 million was linked to 10 other swap and structured note transactions.

The loss was discovered two weeks ago and the fund has arranged to offset the

losing positions over a five-to-10-year period, said Ken Johnson, executive assistant at the State of Wisconsin Investment Board.

"There will be no loss of principal to anybody participating in the fund," Mr. Johnson said. "There's complete liquidity for local governments that want to come in and out of the fund."

The \$6.7 billion fund, which invests for the state, its retirees and about 1,000 local governments, suffered the biggest investment loss by a government municipality since December, when a \$1.7 billion loss

brought Orange County, California,

Wisconsin has built a reputation for taking bets that other state funds shy away from, including leveraged buyout funds run by Kohlberg Kravis Roberts & Co.

"It's fair to describe them as being very progressive," said Gifford Fong, a Walnut Creek, California, consultant who has worked on the Orange County bankruptcy. "When that happens, there may be times when the returns don't emerge as they would want."

(Bloomberg, Reuters)

## YEN: Strong Currency and Weak Stocks Could Force Rate Cut in Japan

Continued from Page 11  
to pressure the central bank to lower interest rates.

With the 225-share Nikkei average having dropped below 16,000 yen, share prices are having a psychological impact," Jiji Press quoted Mr. Kato as saying. "We have come to a stage where we should ask if past administrative judgment is appropriate."

Although Japan's major companies are seen capable of coping with the strong yen, there is growing concern that

smaller manufacturers and distributors will fail.

Bearish attitudes also are buttressed by the view that long-term capital flows will continue to support, if not strengthen, the yen over the medium term.

Life insurers and other institutions, for instance, having taken a bath in U.S. Treasury bills the past decade, are leery of parking fresh funds in dollars. Exports of flat-panel displays, computer chips and other high-value-added goods, which

few other countries produce, will remain robust despite high prices ensuring that Japan's trade surplus remains near record-high levels.

These forces could push the

dollar to as low as 80 yen by the third quarter of 1995, said Jesper Koll, head of research at J.P. Morgan & Co. in Tokyo, adding that he had revised downward his forecast of Japan's gross domestic product in 1995, from 2.9 percent to 1.7 percent.

## Dollar Drifts in Europe

The dollar's performance against the yen discouraged investors elsewhere from buying the currency, and it finished nearly unchanged against European currencies Thursday, news agencies reported from New York.

The dollar closed at 1.4035 Deutsche marks, up from 1.4033 DM Wednesday, but at 4.9675 French francs, down from 4.9690 francs and 1.1625 Swiss francs, down from 1.1642

francs. The pound rose to \$1.5952 from \$1.5885.

Concern about the widening U.S. trade deficit and problems in Mexico also kept buyers away from the dollar. Standard & Poor's Corp. downgraded Mexico's short- and long-term peso debt on Wednesday, which eroded confidence in North American currencies.

Comments from Hans Tietmeyer, the Bundesbank president, that rejected calls for an "accommodative" interest-rate policy also limited upside potential for the dollar.

Mr. Tietmeyer made no mention of the possibility of a cut in

## WORLD STOCK MARKETS

Thursday, March 21 Telators												
	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Prev.
<b>Amsterdam</b>												
AEG	55.40	54.90	53.00	53.00	55.40	54.90	52.80	52.80	55.40	54.90	52.80	52.80
Alstom	106.70	105.10	104.60	104.60	106.70	105.10	104.60	104.60	106.70	105.10	104.60	104.60
Alus Nederl.	32.70	31.10	30.50	30.50	32.70	31.10	30.50	30.50	32.70	31.10	30.50	30.50
Alus West	9.20	8.70	8.20	8.20	9.20	8.70	8.20	8.20	9.20	8.70	8.20	8.20
CSA car	65.60	64.30	62.50	62.50	65.60	64.30	62.50	62.50	65.60	64.30	62.50	62.50
Dutchchelekt	122.90	121.40	120.00	120.00	122.90	121.40	120.00	120.00	122.90	121.40	120.00	120.00
DSM	16.50	16.10	16.00	16.00	16.50	16.10	16.00	16.00	16.50	16.10	16.00	16.00
E.ON	12.40	12.00	11.70	11.70	12.40	12.00	11.70	11.70	12.40	12.00	11.70	11.70
Finnair	65.00	64.50	63.00	63.00	65.00	64.50	63.00	63.00	65.00	64.50	63.00	63.00
Fluor	7.20	6.70	6.40	6.40	7.20	6.70	6.40	6.40	7.20	6.70	6.40	6.40
GKN	4.20	4.00	3.80	3.80	4.20	4.00	3.80	3.80	4.20	4.00	3.80	3.80
GBI	14.20	13.80	13.50	13.50	14.20	13.80	13.50	13.50	14.20	13.80	13.50	13.50
Huon Douglas	7.60	7.30	7.00	7.00	7.60	7.30	7.00	7.00	7.60	7.30	7.00	7.00
KLM	7.40	7.20	7.00	7.00	7.40	7.20	7.00	7.00	7.40	7.20	7.00	7.00
KPN/BT	4.30	4.10	3.90	3.90	4.30	4.10	3.90	3.90	4.30	4.10	3.90	3.90
Levi Strauss	11.50	11.20	11.00	11.00	11.50	11.20	11.00	11.00	11.50	11.		

tutions. Life  
to a Record.

## Lufthansa Reports a Profit In First Year as Private Firm

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**FRANKFURT** — Lufthansa AG reported Thursday a pretax profit for 1994, its first year as a private airline, ending three straight years of losses.

The German carrier said it made a pretax profit of 306 million Deutsche marks (\$21.6 million) for 1994 due to cost reductions and fuller planes. Sales rose 7 percent, to 16 billion DM, from 15 billion DM in 1993, the company said.

Lufthansa also said it had a net profit in the fourth quarter of the year slightly below that of the third quarter. The third-quarter pretax profit was 220 million DM.

The carrier lost 110 million DM after taxes in 1993 after reporting a 53 million DM pretax loss.

"The improvement in results over the previous year," the company said, "was actually higher than the pretax profit alone would suggest."

The new figures were for the parent company only, not counting subsidiaries. Final results, including net profit and dividends, will be released May 16.

Lufthansa, which last year established the world's biggest airline network with United Airlines and Thai Airways International, said unit costs declined by 4.4 percent because of lower labor costs, interest charges and fuel bills.

The parent company cut its work force by 2,700 employees, to 44,100 at the end of 1994, the airline said, while productivity per employee rose more than 15 percent over the year.

Lufthansa's stock closed down 13.60 DM, at 165 DM, in Frankfurt. Some traders said they were disappointed that the 1994 profit was lower than that reported for the third quarter.

But not all agreed. "There's really no valid reason why Lufthansa stock should have fallen," Kathryn Brown, an analyst with NatWest Securities Ltd., said. "The market just isn't focusing on fundamentals today. The Lufthansa results are in line with expectations."

(Bloomberg, Reuters, AFP)

### KLM Raises Air UK and Martinair Stakes

KLM Royal Dutch Airlines NV is increasing its stake in Air UK Holdings Ltd. and the Dutch airline Martinair Holland NV, news services reported from Amstelveen, Netherlands.

The airline said it would raise its holdings in Air UK to 45 percent from 14.9 percent.

A KLM spokesman said the two companies agreed not to disclose the value of the transaction. He said the airline wanted to increase its stake in Air UK because that company was "somewhat undercapitalized."

KLM also said it was increasing its stake in Martinair to 50 percent from 33.82 percent.

Martinair's other major shareholder, the shipping company Royal Nedlloyd NV, will also raise its stake to 50 percent, from 49.19 percent.

A KLM spokesman refused to say how much the outstanding shares would cost. They are owned by ICO and Securitas, two investment funds.

(Bloomberg, Reuters, AFP)

### Veba Raises Payout as Net Surges 51%

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**DUSSELDORF** — The German utility and chemicals company Veba AG said Thursday that its group net profit rose 51 percent, to \$1.53 billion Deutsche marks (\$1.08 billion), and management recommended that the dividend be raised to 15 DM from the payout for 1993 of 13 DM.

The company attributed the rebound in 1994 to a restructuring and turnaround in the chemicals sector, expansion in the chemicals sector, expansion in Eastern Germany, and forays into telecommunications.

Chief Executive Ulrich Hartmann said that he expected a "clear profit rise" in 1995, bolstered by as much as 500 million DM pretax profit at Huels, but he was not more specific.

(Bloomberg, Reuters)

### Nestlé Overcomes Franc To Post 13% Profit Rise

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**VEVEY**, Switzerland — Nestlé SA, the world's biggest food and drinks company, said Thursday that profit last year rose nearly 13 percent because of cost-cutting measures and the sale of cosmetics businesses offset weak foreign earnings caused by a strong franc.

The profit of 3.25 billion francs (\$2.8 billion) was aided by a one-time gain of 306 million francs from the sale of the Cosmair cosmetics business to L'Oréal SA of France.

The company also promised shareholders a 6 percent dividend increase, to 26.50 francs a share, up from 25.00 francs.

"The company worked well," a Nestlé spokesman said. "We have done a lot to restructure, and all these things are going to pay off. Due to the fact that we translate into Swiss francs that's not so easy to see."

But Nestlé said it did not expect its 1995 profit margin to "suffer" as it did in 1994.

(AP, Bloomberg, AFP)

would have grown by 10 percent," Nestlé said.

The strength of the Swiss franc, which makes exports more expensive on foreign markets, had a "very marked impact" on sales, Nestlé said.

The company announced earlier this year that sales in 1994 fell to 56.8 billion francs, down about 1 percent from 1993, largely because of the strong franc.

The profit rise was at the upper end of expectations, but the shares closed 13 francs lower, at 1,140 francs.

Food analysts voiced concern at the effect of the adverse currency movements on the company's performance.

"It appears that operating gains in the first half of 1994 were wiped out by currencies in the second," said Bank Sal Oppenheim analyst Frederick Hassler.

"The revised arrangements with LVMH, resulting in a direct 34 percent holding in Moët Hennessy, that's probably optimistic for 1995.

## Sandoz Set To Divest Chemicals Division

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**BASEL**, Switzerland — Sandoz AG said Thursday that its board would propose to shareholders a plan to restructure the food and pharmaceuticals company, by transforming the chemicals division into an independent business.

The announcement came as the Swiss company reported a 2 percent rise in net profit in 1994.

Sandoz said it was considering a number of options, in particular selling the chemicals division outright, making an initial public offering or demerging it and leaving present shareholders with shares in two separate entities.

"We wanted to concentrate on key areas," said Raymund Breu, chief financial officer.

"That led us to the conclusion that we had to spin off or merge from Sandoz Chemicals. We realized that the range of our portfolio is probably too large for the future."

"Health and nutrition, and the synergy we see in linking the two sectors, will shape the future growth pattern of the group," Chairman Marc Moret said.

Reporting 1994 results, Sandoz said net profit rose to 1.73 billion Swiss francs (\$1.48 billion), from 1.71 billion and said operating profit was up 12 percent, to 2.45 billion francs.

(Bloomberg, Reuters)

### Guinness Results Benefit From New Drinkers

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

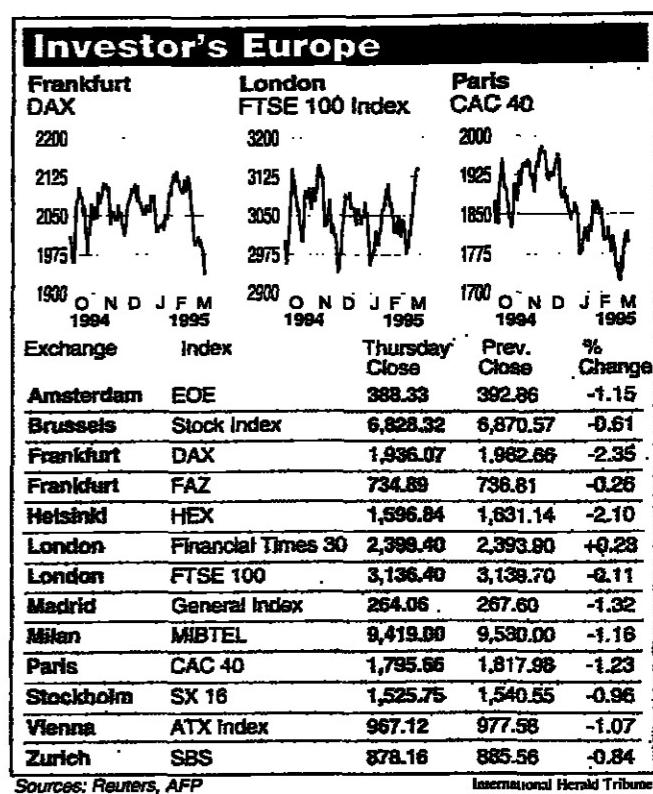
**LONDON** — Guinness PLC, the beer and spirits company, won new drinkers and entered emerging markets to increase profits by 30 percent in 1994, the company said Thursday.

Pretax profit rose to 2,915 million (\$1.45 billion), slightly above analysts' expectations. Sales rose 0.6 percent, to \$4.69 billion.

"In 1994 Guinness made good progress in strengthening the position of our brands in markets all round the world — recruiting new consumers in mature markets, increasing our share of growing markets and securing a powerful foothold in emerging markets," Chairman Tony Greener said.

"The revised arrangements with LVMH, resulting in a direct 34 percent holding in Moët Hennessy, that's probably optimistic for 1995.

(AFP, Bloomberg, Knight-Ridder)



Sources: Reuters, AFP

International Herald Tribune

### Very briefly:

• Instituto per la Ricostruzione Industriale, the Italian state-owned conglomerate, said its net loss fell to 500 billion lire (\$294.4 million) in 1994 from 10.21 trillion lire in 1993.

• Eurocopter International, a subsidiary of France's Aerospatiale, won a \$235 million helicopter deal with the United Arab Emirates.

• The Netherlands said it plans to sell a second batch of shares in Royal PTT Nederland NV late this year or early in 1996. An earlier statement had ruled out a sale in 1995.

• Kanzhof AG said Wolfgang Urban, the deputy chairman, has been appointed to replace Jens Odewald, who steps down as chairman at the end of the month.

• Groupe Bic Multinational SA said its consolidated net profit rose 92 percent, to 763 million French francs (\$152.7 million) in 1994 from 396 million francs in 1993.

• Motorola Inc. has approached the French state with a proposal to create a joint research unit with Groupe Bull. Under its plan, the unit would also acquire a small share in Bull itself.

• Wellcome PLC's chairman, John Robb, said he would resign now that Glaxo PLC has taken control of his company.

• French consumer spending rose 2.0 percent in February, following a 2.3 percent decline in January.

• Banco Central Hispanoamericano SA's chairman said he expected "substantial" gains in the bank's results and dividend in 1995 and 1997. The Expansion financial newspaper reported from Madrid.

• Crédit Commercial de France SA said 1994 net profit rose 12 percent, to 1.2 billion French francs, thanks to a sharp decline in provisions for bad loans.

• Northern Foods PLC said it would spend \$91 million (\$144.6 million) to reorganize operations and cut 2,200 jobs due to increased competition from supermarkets and higher farm prices.

• United Newspapers PLC said 1994 pretax profit rose 17 percent, to £138.2 million, reflecting good results from all divisions except national newspapers.

• British headline inflation rose by 0.6 percent in February from the figure for January, and by 3.4 percent from February 1994.

AFP, Bloomberg, Reuters, AP

### INTERNATIONAL FUTURES

#### Grains

100 basis points = dollars per bushel

Aug '95 5.84 5.78 5.75 5.71 5.67 5.60 5.60

Sept '95 5.91 5.84 5.76 5.70 5.64 5.58 5.58

Oct '95 6.01 5.93 5.85 5.77 5.69 5.62 5.62

Nov '95 6.15 6.07 6.02 5.95 5.87 5.79 5.79

Dec '95 6.25 6.17 6.12 6.07 5.99 5.90 5.90

Jan '96 6.30 6.27 6.21 6.14 6.06 5.97 5.97

Feb '96 6.35 6.27 6.21 6.14 6.06 5.97 5.97

Mar '96 6.40 6.33 6.27 6.20 6.12 6.03 6.03

Apr '96 6.45 6.38 6.32 6.25 6.17 6.08 6.08

May '96 6.50 6.43 6.37 6.30 6.22 6.13 6.13

Jun '96 6.55 6.48 6.42 6.35 6.27 6.18 6.18

Jul '96 6.60 6.53 6.47 6.40 6.32 6.23 6.23

Aug '96 6.65 6.58 6.52 6.45 6.37 6.28 6.28

Sept '96 6.70 6.63 6.57 6.50 6.42 6.33 6.33

Oct '96 6.75 6.68 6.62 6.55 6.47 6.38 6.38

Nov '96 6.80 6.73 6.67 6.60 6.52 6.43 6.43

Dec '96 6.85 6.78 6.72 6.65 6.57 6.48 6.48

Jan '97 6.90 6.83 6.77 6.70 6.62 6.53 6.53

Feb '97 6.95 6.89 6.83 6.76 6.68 6.59 6.59

Mar '97 7.00 6.94 6.88 6.81 6.73 6.64 6.64

Apr '97 7.05 6.99 6.93 6.86 6.78 6.69 6.69

May '97 7.10 7.04 6.98 6.91 6.83 6.74 6.74

Jun '97 7.15 7.09 7.03 6.96 6.88 6.79 6.79

Jul '97 7.20 7.14 7.08 7.01 6.93 6.84 6.84

Aug '97 7.25 7.19 7.13 7.06 6.98 6.89 6.89

Sept '97 7.30 7.24 7.18 7.11 7.03 6.94 6.94

Oct '97 7.35 7.29 7.23 7.16 7.08 7.00 7.00

Nov '97 7.40 7.34 7.28 7.21 7.13 7.05 7.05

Dec '97 7.45 7.39 7.33 7.26 7.18 7.10 7.10

Jan '98 7.50 7.44 7.38 7.31 7.23 7.15 7.15

Feb '98 7.55 7.49 7.43 7.36 7.28 7.

NYSE

**Thursday's 4 p.m. Close**  
Nationwide prices, not reflecting late trade elsewhere.  
*The Associated Press.*

**Thursday's 4 p.m. Close**  
Nationwide prices, not reflecting late trade elsewhere.  
*The Associated Press*

*The Associated Press.*

**Continued on Page 16**



NASDAQ

**Thursday's 4 p.m.**

The 1,000 most-traded National Market securities in terms of dollar value, updated twice a year.

The Associated Press

NYSE

**Thursday's 4 p.m. Close**  
**(Continued)**

(Continued)

# Where on the Privatiz- trails?

A  
rald



# Education Week

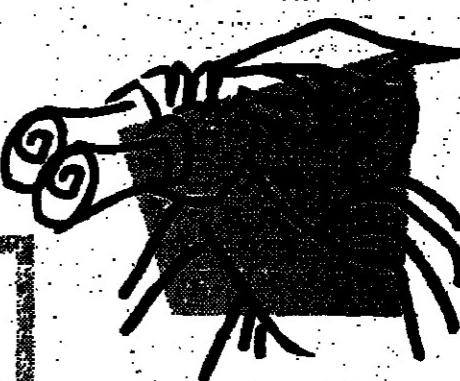
INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION  
IN BELGIUM & THE NETHERLANDS

SPAIN

FRANCE

GERMANY  
AUSTRIANORDIC  
COUNTRIESBELGIUM  
NETHERLANDS

FRIDAY



## MISSION: EDUCATING THE NEW LEADERS

*Business schools in Belgium and the Netherlands are teaching students to lead in a cross-cultural environment.*

The trend toward globalization has created an increasing demand for managers who understand the challenges and opportunities of doing business across national boundaries.

Conducting just this kind of cross-border business has been a specialty of the Low Countries for centuries. The linguistic flair and international orientation of the Dutch and Belgians have made their major cities hubs of multinational activity.

As traditional ways of doing business merge, realign and disappear, business schools in the Low Countries are adapting their international MBA programs to

the educational needs of linguistic and cultural polyglots, global villagers with an understanding of the interdependence of the world's business economies.

### No borders

With campuses in Antwerp, Brussels, The Hague and 13 other cities, the European University has long been accustomed to teaching students to think beyond their own national borders. Founded in Belgium in 1973, it offers

students working toward the MBA degree a mixture of European and American teaching methods and educational philosophies.

The curriculum is business-driven and based on real-life case studies, and aims to educate the future managers of multinational corporations as well as the leaders of small and medium-sized companies. The university's main objective is to enable students to thrive in the new cultural and organizational environments of the 21st century.

### Learning by doing

With a network of 10 campuses in major European cities, including Brussels, the European Business School is yet another example of a flourishing "multinational" college.

Offering a four-year, full-time business education, the European Business School encourages "learning by doing" through its 13-month internship program, in which students keep in touch with the business world by working in a real company on real issues.

Established in association with Boston University in 1987, Vesalius College is the international undergraduate school of the Free University of Brussels (VUB) and offers bachelor's programs in business, economics and international affairs.

### American approach

The college takes an American approach to tuition, characterized by close student-teacher interaction, small class sizes and continuous assessments. Vesalius's Master of Science in Management program offers

a broad-based management education with a strong focus on corporate strategy and international competition.

The college's Master of Arts in International Relations provides a thorough understanding of the world's economic and political systems.

### Change is the norm

Located on the 140-acre estate of a 13th-century castle near Utrecht in the Netherlands, Nijenrode University's curriculum is based on the first principle of management: change is the norm. Encouraging students to practice continuous learning and development, Nijenrode focuses on post-graduate and executive education by offering degree programs for the International MBA, the Executive MBA, and the MSc in General Management and Accountancy.

"Nijenrode treats learning as an ongoing process for individuals and organizations," says President Neelie Kroes. "It creates a climate in which people can come to perceive change as their natural habitat and learn to discover the constant factors within this dynamic process."

### Interactive approach

The Netherlands Institute for MBA Studies (NIMBAS) is unique in its combination of international management education with environmental policy. Together with its academic partner, the University of Bradford Management Centre in Britain, NIMBAS offers innovative programs for MBA and MA degrees in International Marketing.

Designed to develop the conceptual and applied knowledge necessary in today's increasingly complex business environment, the institute's curriculum provides a comprehensive understanding of international marketing principles based on an interactive approach to actual business situations.

**NIMBAS** has four teaching locations in Europe: Utrecht, the Netherlands; the University of Bradford Management Centre in Britain; Rouen, France; and Lippstadt, Germany.

### Dealing with diversity

The Amsterdam School of Business offers a Master of International Management program in conjunction with the Plymouth Business School in Britain. This intensive one-year course of study focuses on cultivating an ability to deal effectively with the cultural diversity of the international business



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With a network encompassing some 300 member organizations and spanning more than 40 countries, the EFMD serves as a focal point for the dissemination of information on excellence, creativity and innovation in human resource development. EFMD members are culled from the world's top corporations, business schools and executive development

centers. Says Thomas Satelberger, an EFMD member and head of human resource development at Lufthansa: "The EFMD is a unique forum for networking with a wide spectrum of management development practitioners and management education providers."

Members use this network – and the EFMD Annual General meeting – to share innovative ideas and practices in management education, training and development. The goal is to develop a distinctly European approach to management education. When they are not

breaking new conceptual ground, EFMD members take a hands-on approach to problem-solving. According to Roy Williams, an EFMD member and head of group learning and development at British Petroleum Company Plc., "We work on real issues, not theoretical. We talk frankly, face to face, with people who actually do management and human resource development at the leading edge."

The EFMD produces the quarterly journal Forum and a slew of other helpful publications like the

"INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION IN BELGIUM AND THE NETHERLANDS" was produced in its entirety by the Advertising Department of the International Herald Tribune. WRITERS: James Geary and Paul Reinshagen are based in Amsterdam. PROGRAM DIRECTOR: Bill Mander.

Tomorrow's section is on "Business Education in Switzerland."

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## HIGH GRADES FOR LOWLANDS

*A survey of top high schools offering the International Baccalaureate degree.*

**A**s business becomes increasingly global in scope, businesspeople – and their families – must necessarily become increasingly mobile. In order to attract and retain foreign corporations and organizations, European cities must offer high-quality international elementary and secondary school education as an essential part of their infrastructure.

**Demanding program**  
The International Baccalaureate (IB) degree, widely

and linguistically diverse city. The International School of Brussels (ISB) was established to provide an English-based American education to serve the needs of the corporate and diplomatic communities.

The school currently hosts students of some 55 different nationalities from nursery level through the 13th grade. The secondary school program offers the IB degree as well as the opportunity to work toward advanced placement exams.

Says ISB Director Richard P. Hall: "Each student's course of study is determined individually in order to prepare [him or her] to meet or exceed the standards required by universities around the world."

**All faiths welcome**  
St. John's International School, also in Brussels, prepares students for the American high school diploma, the British GCE O-level examinations, advanced placement courses and the IB.

Founded in 1964 by the Faithful Companions of Jesus, the school accepts students of all faiths from nursery level through the 13th grade. St. John's has a well-developed extracurricular program that includes sports, music, drama and art. The campus houses two libraries, six science laboratories, three computer labs, two gymnasiums, three music rooms and a photography lab.

**East meets West**  
According to Robert L. Werner, director of the American International

European context to over 1,000 students between the ages of three and 18 years. The curriculum prepares students for the GCSE and A-level examinations and is supported by a well-resourced careers department.

In addition to a thriving extracurricular program, the British School attaches special importance to preparing students to live and work in an increasingly technology-oriented society. Computer literacy is encouraged throughout the curriculum.

**U.S.-Japanese education**  
In the Netherlands, Rotterdam is the site of one of the most innovative projects in the field of multinational education. The American International School of Rotterdam and the Japanese School of Rotterdam have joined together to form the International Education Center (IEC), the first joint American-Japanese school project in Europe.

At the IEC, students from over 30 countries will take part in the fusion of progressive American educational methods with staunchly traditional Japanese mores. While the Japanese and American traditions will maintain their own cultural identities in literature, art and music, the curriculum is designed to show that the blending of different educational systems is inevitable and the "global village" becomes a reality.

**East meets West**  
The British School of Brussels provides a British-style education in a Euro-

considered to be the most enriching and demanding high school program in the world, was created to provide some uniformity to international secondary education. In addition to its academic requirements, the IB involves physical and artistic activities and community service.

Given the importance of foreign companies and international organizations to their economies, Belgium and the Netherlands have made the provision of high-quality English-language secondary school education a top priority.

As the international focal point of the European Union, Brussels is perhaps Europe's most culturally



European cities are offering high-quality international elementary and secondary school education in order to attract and retain foreign corporations and organizations.

School: "This meeting of East and West is very exciting. It makes sense to combine our resources and talents so that we are international in the real sense of the word."

The International School of The Hague, serving students between the ages of 11 and 19 years, aims to facilitate geographic and cultural

mobility and to promote cross-border understanding through shared academic experiences.

The school accomplishes this through its comprehensive IB program, which blends the specialization required in some national systems with the breadth preferred in others.

Founded some 30 years

ago, the International School of Amsterdam offers a curriculum that transcends national barriers.

Students between the ages of 11 and 16 years follow the IB Middle Years program in preparation for the IB diploma between the ages of 16 and 19.

In November, the school will be gearing up for a

move to a new purpose-built campus designed to accommodate 700 students. Says Margaret Armstrong-Law, the school's director: "Our aim is education for interna-

tional understanding. Here, you can see children hand-in-hand when their countries are at war. It's the way the world ought to be, in miniature."

J.G.

## WHERE THE EXCHANGE OF STUDENTS IS PUBLIC PROPERTY

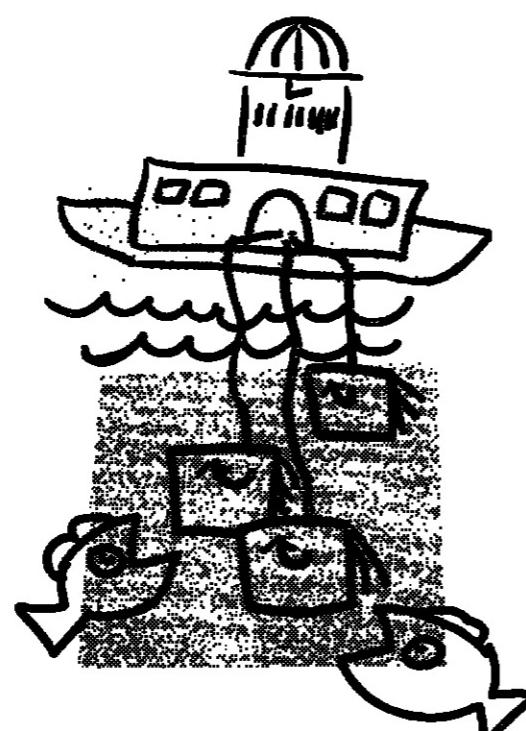
*There is a long tradition of student exchanges between Dutch and foreign universities, and European exchange programs have increased in recent years.*

**F**or more than a decade, foreign students have been coming to the Technical University Delft to take courses that are not offered in their own countries. Disciplines such as Aviation and Space Technology, Mining Engineering and Petroleum Extraction, Civil Engineering and Electrotechnology (mainly telecommunications and microelectronics), and Building Technology attract great interest from foreigners.

The influx of students began about 10 years ago with the introduction of the European programs Erasmus and Commert, whose respective goals are to encourage the exchange of students among various European universities and to organize work experience for students in other European countries.

Both programs will soon alter in both name and form. In September 1996, Erasmus will become Socrates, and Commert will become Leonardo in December 1995. Socrates will encompass the initial aim of Erasmus – the exchange of students. The goal set for Leonardo is to expand local and regional university contacts with surrounding industry into transnational contacts with universities and businesses.

At present, the Technical University Delft sends about 200 students to other European universities and receives about 200 students under the Erasmus program. TU Delft has the largest number of foreign university students in the Netherlands.



According to Marietta Spiekerman and Boy Hendriksen of TU Delft's department of International Relations: "Apart from students in the latter phase of their studies who come to Delft via the European exchange programs, there are many more who arrive via other routes to take full degree courses, to graduate, hoping to gain a Delft engineering degree, to conduct research, to take up PhD studies or follow a postgraduate course."

The exchange programs have become so popular that TU Delft has started to document the courses most in demand among foreign students with the goal of inter-

nationalizing the course descriptions and making them available via Internet, so that prospective students anywhere in the world, together with their teachers, can check the requirements necessary to follow the courses.

Housing the influx of foreign students, researchers and teachers is always a challenge for a university. The Vrije Universiteit (Free University) of Amsterdam has come up with a unique solution. In the early 1980s, staff members of the VU Amsterdam gave pre-science courses to university entrance students in developing countries.

The school has even developed a special method to teach Dutch to foreign students that within a few months allows motivated students with good study skills to develop a command of the language sufficient to follow lectures in Dutch.

Housing the influx of foreign students, researchers and teachers is always a challenge for a university. The Vrije Universiteit (Free University) of Amsterdam has come up with a unique solution. In the early 1980s, staff members of the VU Amsterdam gave pre-science courses to university entrance students in developing countries.

When these students came to Amsterdam to further their education, the university set up Het Hospitium to house them. Het Hospitium has since grown to more than 400 rooms and apartments that house more than 600 non-Dutch residents for both short- and long-term stays.

Professors and their families, students and, in the summer holidays, those attending symposia, congresses or summer courses being held on the campus all take advantage of the housing. Residents come from all over the world.

U.S. colleges, including Calvin College, Trinity Col-

lege and Dordt College, send fixed numbers of students each year. Het Hospitium also offers, in some cases, accommodation to students from the University of Amsterdam (the two universities offer a number of joint courses) and to students attending the two Amsterdam Polytechnics.

Dutch universities are not going to miss out on attracting foreign students. European exchange programs offer the basis, but much more is required, such as a well-organized reception of students, language instruction and a clear presentation of what is being offered.

Paul Reinshagen

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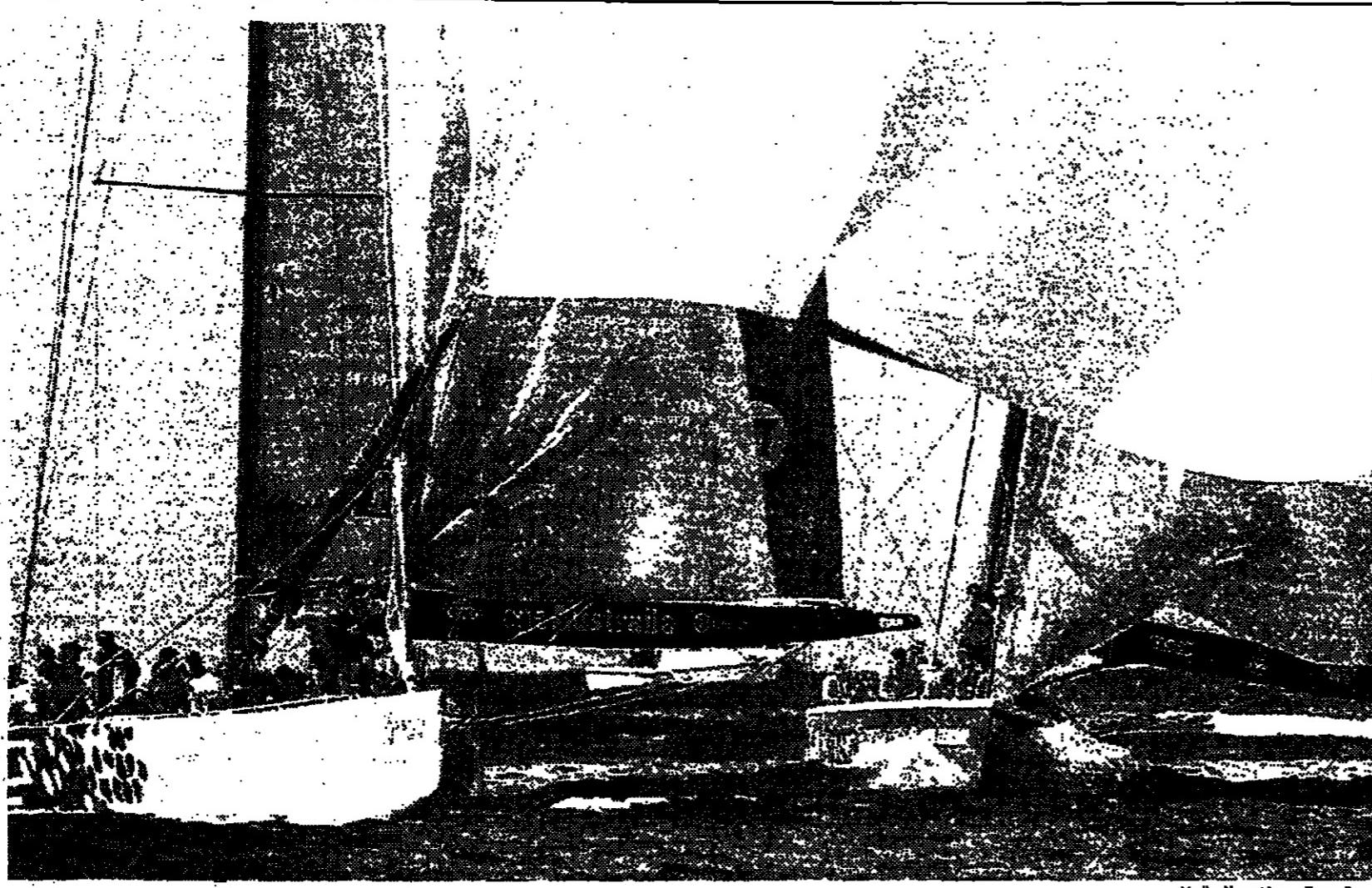
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Herald Tribune  
INTERNATIONAL  
SPORTS

FRIDAY, MARCH 24, 1995

PAGE 21



Black Magic I (right), closing at the leeward mark, forced oneAustralia to tack away for clear air on the fifth leg and won the race by 39 seconds. Marilyn Young/Grace France-Press

## Tyson Comes Out Saturday, and That Seems Certain

The Associated Press

INDIANAPOLIS — Is he going straight home, or stopping first for a prayer?

Mike Tyson is being released from prison on Saturday, but not even the time of that much ballyhooed event is certain.

Friends and boxing associates say they believe the former heavyweight champion will head straight for his home in Ohio. But Muhammad Siddiq, his spiritual adviser, says Tyson wants to recite Islamic prayers before leaving the Indiana Youth Center, where he has

been serving a six-year sentence for rape since 1992.

Siddiq said he was planning an outdoor Islamic prayer service near the prison with several high-profile Muslims immediately after Tyson is released.

Tyson's adviser also said he was expecting the boxing great Muhammad Ali and W. D. Mohammed, son of Elijah Muhammed, who led the Nation of Islam for 40 years until his death in 1975, plus the Pittsburgh Steelers' former star Mel Blount and the former boxing champions Matthew Saad Mu-

hammad, Eddie Mustafa Muhammad and Qawi Dwight Braxton.

Siddiq said Monday that Tyson's first stop after his release would be the nearby mosque of the Islamic Society of North America. But those plans had been scuttled, Siddiq said Wednesday, and new plans were being made, which he would announce Thursday.

He said one option would be to hold the prayer at a cornfield near the prison.

The Reverend Charles Williams, president of the Indiana

Black Expo, said that after Tyson is released, he will be driven to Indianapolis International Airport and will fly home to Ohio.

"He's going to get in a car, get on a plane and go home," Williams said. "At this point, he's going home without any stops."

Phil Slavens, assistant superintendent of the Indiana Youth Center, said Tyson would be released between 6 A.M. and 8 A.M., and that the prison was trying to keep the release as routine as possible.

But that is unlikely. An estimated 100 to 150 members of the media are expected. Reporters from across the country and from Japan, Italy, France, Germany and England have sought credentials, a prison spokeswoman said.

Slavens said that no matter how many people show up, only a handful will be allowed to enter the prison and greet Tyson.

"There may be a whole train of cars, but only four can come in," he said.

## The Comeback? It Depends on 'Where His Head Is'

By Dave Anderson  
New York Times Service

CATSKILL, New York — The old gym above the police station in this Hudson Valley town is where Mike Tyson learned to box, where he studied under Cus D'Amato, where he trained under Kevin Rooney, where yellowed newspaper clippings filled the walls with his ascent to the world heavyweight title.

And if Tyson were to spun Don King and return to Catskill after his prison release on Saturday, Kevin Rooney would be waiting.

"If he walked in, I'd Vantage Point where his head was at,"

Rooney said. "I think I could sense if he really wanted it. Fighters are notorious liars. Not liars liars, but they're always trying to con you. If he was trying to con me, I'd sense it. Cus had a great saying, 'No matter what a person says, what they do in the end is what they meant to do all along.'"

Many prisons have boxing rings and equipment, but the Indiana Youth Center doesn't.

"If he really wanted it again," Rooney said, "I wouldn't give him time off. He's had time off. Three years off. I'd put him on the floor, doing his exercises, punching the bags. If he did what I said, then I'd give him four, five weeks of heavy sparing. I'd look for his reflexes. I'd want to see what he remembered about the way he fought when he was with me."

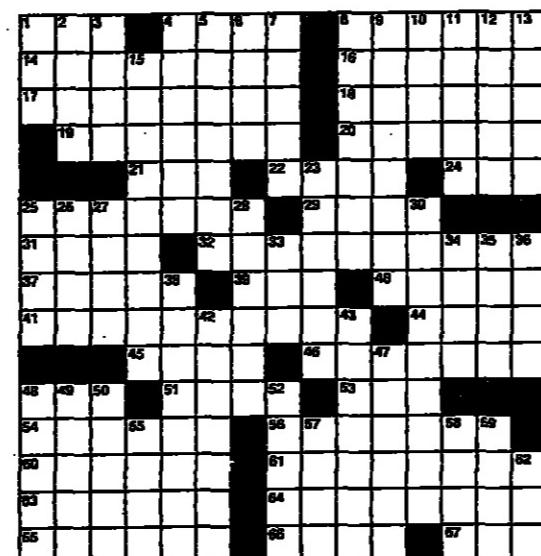
### CROSSWORD

**ACROSS**

- 1 BBC competitor
- 4 Spills
- 5 Furry swimmers
- 14 Curtain
- 16 Business group
- 17 Depressions
- 18 Emergency processing
- 19 Antiperspirant's target
- 20 Best of all possible worlds
- 21 This may have been a first
- 22 K.G.B. predecessor
- 24 L.I. clock setting
- 25 Like some juices
- 29 —, Bravo, Charlie, ...
- 31 Like a bump on —
- 32 Boss's last words
- 37 Gull-like birds
- 38 Italian artist
- Bartolomeo
- 40 Noticed
- 41 Humankind
- 44 Frame part
- 45 Brian Bou's land
- 46 Makes hard to read
- 48 Verb after a noun: Abb.
- 51 Without a clue
- 52 Factory second: Abb.
- 54 Crochety folk
- 55 Took up residence
- 56 Mardi Gras mask
- 57 Hunter
- 58 Badge
- 59 Religious title
- 60 Improvisation in music
- 61 Educational org.
- 62 Ran into
- 63 May have broad shoulders
- 64 Sailing girl
- 65 Five-time presidential candidate
- 66 Dangerous debts
- 67 Supply
- 68 Meals
- 69 Acknowledge
- 70 Chicago's first mayor William
- 71 Fizzy remedy
- 72 Warm up

**DOWN**

- 1 On both sides: Prefix
- 2 As Easy to take
- 3 Straight the rocks?
- 4 Details
- 5 As Airplane part
- 6 Alphabet snippet
- 7 Family-size
- 8 On both sides: Prefix
- 9 As Easy to take
- 10 Straight the rocks?
- 11 Details
- 12 As Airplane part
- 13 Alphabet snippet
- 14 Family-size
- 15 Best of all possible worlds
- 16 Business group
- 17 Depressions
- 18 Emergency processing
- 19 Antiperspirant's target
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- 60 Improvisation in music
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- 67 Supply
- 68 Meals
- 69 Acknowledge
- 70 Chicago's first mayor William
- 71 Fizzy remedy
- 72 Warm up



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**Solution to Puzzle of March 23**

MAIN SPREE	CRAB
ASTA HAILE HONE	THE GOODLY YOUNG
SEMINARS EPEE	SEMINARS EPEE
ETE GALS	ETE GALS
ALIPIS TRIP SPA	ALIPIS TRIP SPA
CEDED SHOD STEN	CEDED SHOD STEN
THE BAD NEWS BEARS	THE BAD NEWS BEARS
OUSE EARL EAGLE	OUSE EARL EAGLE
RAT MAKE DAMSEL	RAT MAKE DAMSEL
RIDE WIT	RIDE WIT
ESSEN COVERAGE	ESSEN COVERAGE
TIE O GLYVAMERICAN	TIE O GLYVAMERICAN
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## France's Blackouts of Sports Events Criticized in Parliament

Agency France-Press

PARIS — Guy Drut, the 1976 Olympic hurdle champion and a member of Parliament, has demanded that France's minister of sports redraft the law that bans alcohol advertising after two major televised sports events were blacked out last week.

"We need to look into finding a European standard to take into account both sport-

ing interests and health care," Drut said.

The European Cup Winners' Cup quarterfinal between Auxerre and Arsenal in London and the Five Nations rugby championship match there between England and Scotland were not telecast in France because of the law.

"It's incredible that an exception can be made for Formula One motor racing and

figure skating but not for football and rugby," said the French rugby federation's president, Bernard Lapasset.

There may indeed by a change after the French presidential elections, because if the winner is Jacques Chirac, who currently leads in many polls, then Drut, a long-term supporter, is likely to be made sports minister.

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## PEOPLE

*A 'Sunset' Romance: Close to Wed Carpenter*

Social notes from all over: Glenn Close says she's engaged to Steve Bears, a carpenter working backstage on "Sunset Boulevard." It's the third marriage for the actress and the second for Bears. Meanwhile, talk show host Larry King said he plans to marry for the seventh time; the bride-to-be is actress Deanna Lund, whom he met five weeks ago. "The couple believes that they will both benefit from their prior relationships," said King's lawyer.

"Shanghai Triads," the latest film by Zhang Yimou, reportedly has been passed by Beijing's censors, paving the way for its entry in competition at the Cannes Film Festival in May. The film, which stars Gong Li, the director's former girlfriend, depicts the tribulations of a singer in Shanghai at the end of the 1920s.

Willie Nelson has been given a break in his marijuana possession case. Texas Judge Michael Gassaway agreed to bar evidence gathered by police in Nelson's car when they found him sleeping alongside a highway.

James Brown must postpone concerts in Ho Chi Minh City because they would have coincided with shows planned by the Vietnamese army to mark the 20th anniversary of the city's fall. Brown, who entertained U.S. troops during the Vietnam War, was to perform on April 8 and 9.

Tony Curtis was named a knight in France's Order of Arts and Letters. "At last I'm French," he told a group that included U.S. Ambassador Pamela Harriman, director Roman Polanski, and actresses Claudia Cardinale and Marisa Berenson.

## OBSERVER

## Not Required Reading

By Russell Baker

**N**EW YORK — If you are fed up with the Puritan tyranny over modern America, boy, have I got a book for you!

"Endangered Pleasures" is the title. It is by Barbara Holland, and its underlying philosophical question is, "If the carefully lived life is good for you, how come the people living it spend so much time thinking about death?"

Holland shamelessly advocates all the pleasures that have fallen into low repute since modern Puritanism cast its pall over the country. These include marijui, breakfast, wood fires, real coffee, leaping, lunching with lovers — as opposed to big shots — and doing your own gardening, among others.

"Joy has been leaking out of our lives," she writes. "We have let the New Puritans take over, spreading a layer of foreboding across the land until even ignorant small children rarely laugh anymore. Pain has become nobler than pleasure; work, however foolish or futile, nobler than play; and denying ourselves even the most harmless delights marks the suitably somber outlook on life."

As befits a writer whose cause is to save life's pleasures from the fate of the elm and the dodo, Holland makes her case with a light touch and a refusal to speak solemnly of anyone, even those grimnest of gloom-spreaders, the smoke police.

"Besides the human comradeship, the cigarettes themselves were company," she writes. "They're no longer a legitimate pleasure, but they were a pleasure once. We may have been stupid to smoke, but we didn't smoke from sheer stupidity; we smoked because we liked it."

I read her book during a re-

cent vacation which provided a rare opportunity to read for the pure pleasure of reading. It's odd but true about the newspaper business that while it encourages a lot of reading, most of this reading is either not worth doing or not much fun.

In the not-worth-doing category are the bales of junk every journalist has to read to keep in touch with the same junky world his readers are in touch with.

The not-much-fun category may include some pretty good books. However, these are usually read, like the junk, to keep you in touch with the world or to please a friend or publisher.

□

Given the rare luxury of time to read for pure pleasure, what did I haul home from the library but a collection of short novels by Ivan Turgenev and some stories by Gustave Flaubert.

Well, since it was a vacation, Flaubert and Turgenev were not "required reading." Their books could be opened, scanned, then taken or left. I opened them and was bewitched.

Flaubert's story "A Simple Heart," familiar to all literary people, I like it, though new to me, moved me to tears. Turgenev's "Smoke" and "Fathers and Sons," familiar to high-school society, but not to me, were lessons in the art of the novel.

The effectiveness of their square, upright 19th-century structure made me realize how badly today's novels suffer from their authors' crazed hunger for movie sales, which makes their books read like screenplays.

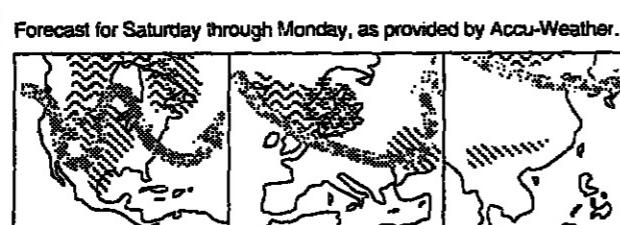
Back from vacation, the junk had piled up: truckloads of magazine ravings about Newt Gingrich and the next elections, a dozen books of "required reading," the usual novels dying to be movies.

So reading becomes another endangered pleasure.

New York Times Service

## WEATHER

## Europe



## Europe

Clouds will spread across Scotland and England into France and Germany by Monday. A snowstorm will take shape over Northern Norway and Sweden, and eventually Finland, with flurries from the southern Plains and a soaking rain to the north, with snow in the Rockies and West Coast, and be rain-free.

Sunday: Southeastern China will be cool Saturday, then turn milder with a few showers.

## Africa

Clouds will plunge southward across Southern Africa and into the northeast of South Africa.

Sunday: Southern Africa will be cool Saturday, then turn milder with a few showers.

## Middle East

Clouds will spread across the Levant and into the Mediterranean.

Sunday: Southern Africa will be cool Saturday, then turn milder with a few showers.

## Oceania

Clouds will spread across the Pacific Ocean.

Sunday: Southern Africa will be cool Saturday, then turn milder with a few showers.

Legend: o-cunny, poppy-cunny, o-dubby, sh-showers, th-thunderstorms, i-iiran, st-storm, f-fires, sh-sharers, i-hot, W-Westerly. All maps, forecasts and data provided by Accu-Weather, Inc., 1995.

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With an operator, you can do it in seconds.

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## Art as Memory: Filmmaker's Vietnam

By Carey Zesiger

**H**O CHI MINH CITY — Tran Anh Hung settles himself in a chair at the coffee shop of the Kim Do hotel. Gaunt but energetic, he speaks softly and struggles at times to make himself heard over the din of voices and squeal of fax machines from the hotel lobby.

The setting is a far cry from the meditative calm of his childhood Saigon, so tenderly portrayed in his impressionist first film, "The Scent of Green Papaya." But the young director seems unfazed. After receiving an Academy Award nomination for best foreign film and France's César for his first effort, his cinematic future appears secure. Memories of his days of working part-time at the Musée d'Orsay bookstore in Paris to make ends meet are beginning to fade.

Hung has just finished filming "Cyclo," shot entirely on location in Ho Chi Minh City. He explains that he had originally intended to shoot "Papaya" there as well, but upon returning to Vietnam in 1991, he soon revised his plans. Confronted by the fact that the Saigon of his childhood no longer existed, Hung opted to try to re-create it in a studio in France.

"I realized that the city here did not offer the setting I wanted," he said. "What I wanted was not a documentary on the country, but more of a mental vision I had."

In his films and in life, Hung shows an exile's preoccupation with memory, engaged in a constant quest to recapture the past and come to terms with the present. He cites Akira Kurosawa's dictum, "To create is to remember," and explains, "You have experienced a certain number of things in your childhood and these remain the strongest. Afterward, everything flows from this. It could be a feeling, a smell, anything. And when one goes after the deepening of this vague feeling, which is memory, you can build a screenplay or make a film."

The process of reconstructing an image of Vietnam in a distant land was not an entirely new experience for Hung, whose parents saw to it that neither he nor his younger brother ever forgot where they were from. Transplanted to Laos at the age of 4, Hung was uprooted and brought to France at age 12. Preserving Vietnamese family traditions became almost an obsession with his parents.

"In Laos we lived in a small Vietnamese community, a miniature, transposed Vietnam," he pauses a moment. "When you live in Vietnam you are not so much preoccupied with what you have, with the traditions, but when you are in Laos, so as not to lose [the past] your parents are obliged to repeat things over and over. The result is that I know more about certain things than some of the Vietnamese living in Vietnam."

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Hung chafes at such critiques. He argues that too much celluloid had already been devoted to the war, that he wanted to break away from the Hollywood mold by offering a more intimate view of the country and its people.

"It was a way for me to give an image of Vietnam that was totally different from anything one would have imagined, especially for Americans," he says. "Americans have an image of Vietnam that is totally warped by all of the war movies and I want to remind them that there is also a mother and a little girl who can have very simple everyday exchanges. . . . And it is in these moments that one finds humanity."

Some of the criticism has clearly struck home. "My position is difficult," he explains, "because I feel like people demand too much of me, that they ask for me to give the totality of Vietnam in as well as pains to explain is Vietnam's paradox as well."

Paradox is an apt word for Hung and his oeuvre. Ambitious and bold, it is the work of a man, who, though shy by nature, feels compelled to explain himself. He lives with the chronic fear of being misunderstood, a dilemma he shares with Vietnam and its people. In the end, this is perhaps the one thing that indisputably unites them. The strange yin and yang of gentleness and violence that he is at well as pains to explain is Vietnam's paradox as well."

In the West, for better or worse, he is viewed as a Vietnamese filmmaker, but in Vietnam he is still regarded as an outsider. In the end, he occupies an

uneasy position between these two worlds that is difficult to resolve. It is an ambiguity that may be summed up for him in two words: *viet kieu* (overseas Vietnamese).

"For me, the difficulty is purely psychological. . . . I am seen as *viet kieu*, in other words a Vietnamese who is somehow impure, who is not entirely of Vietnam, who is in some ways a monster, a foreigner. I don't let myself get too depressed about this. I just ask that people understand that this is my life, that's all, and it's not my fault."

In "Cyclo," he has sought to deflect some of his critics by taking on a contemporary theme. Filming on location with a Vietnamese cast, the "realism" of his work should be less of an issue this time. When people see the film, he says, "If they say they don't recognize today's Vietnam, then I will have to say, I failed."

Hung attempts to capture the tumult of images and emotions he experienced upon his return to Vietnam in 1991. "This sensation provides the rhythm of the entire film," he says, creating a very different pace and style from that of his previous film. He plunged his cameras into the chaotic and notoriously unpredictable streets of Ho Chi Minh City.

Named for the bicycle rickshaw that plies the streets of both the old and the new city, "Cyclo" traces the story of a young cyclo driver whose vehicle is stolen. In order to climb out of debt and repay the owner of his vehicle, the character begins to explore the city's seamy underworld. One aspect of the story that particularly attracted Hung was the mobility of the cyclo, its ability to cut across the geographical and social divides, "from the shantytowns beside the blackened rivers to the New World Hotel."

As in his first film, he intends to present a vivid slice of Vietnamese life, but this time he has angled his knife quite differently. In the first film he took a close-up look at the dynamics of family life; in the second the camera pulls back to reveal a wider social tableau. Trying to bring the same intimate feel and sensitivity to bear on a very different subject matter posed a serious challenge. "I hope the sensibility is the same, in that, if you have the sensibility to create something very gentle, then that same sensibility can make something violent, extremely brutal. . . . I hope to make a film that has a gentle manner, but depicts violence, which is paradoxical."

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Tran Anh Hung is at work on his second film.

countrymen. Some Vietnamese both here and abroad have taken issue with his ability to represent them on the big screen, criticizing the narrow, slice-of-life focus of his first film, which virtually ignored his country's war-torn history and presented what some considered a romanticized portrait of Vietnamese family life.

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